

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE
NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

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MERRITT LYNDON FERNALD, Editor-in-Chief

CHARLES ALFRED WEATHERBY } Associate Editors
LUDLOW GRISCOM }
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CONTENTS:

Additional Notes on the Valerianellas of North America. <i>Sarah C. Dyal</i>	465
Noteworthy Plants of Southeastern Virginia (concluded). <i>M. L. Fernald</i>	467
Trillium erectum, var. blandum, var. nov. <i>H. M. Jennison</i>	485
Persistence of Opuntia humifusa in Concord, Massachusetts. <i>R. J. Eaton</i>	486
Tomentose Form of Cladrastis lutea. <i>Julian A. Steyermark</i>	487
Coldenia Nuttallii in Missouri. <i>Julian A. Steyermark</i>	487
Errata.....	488
Index to Volume 40.....	489

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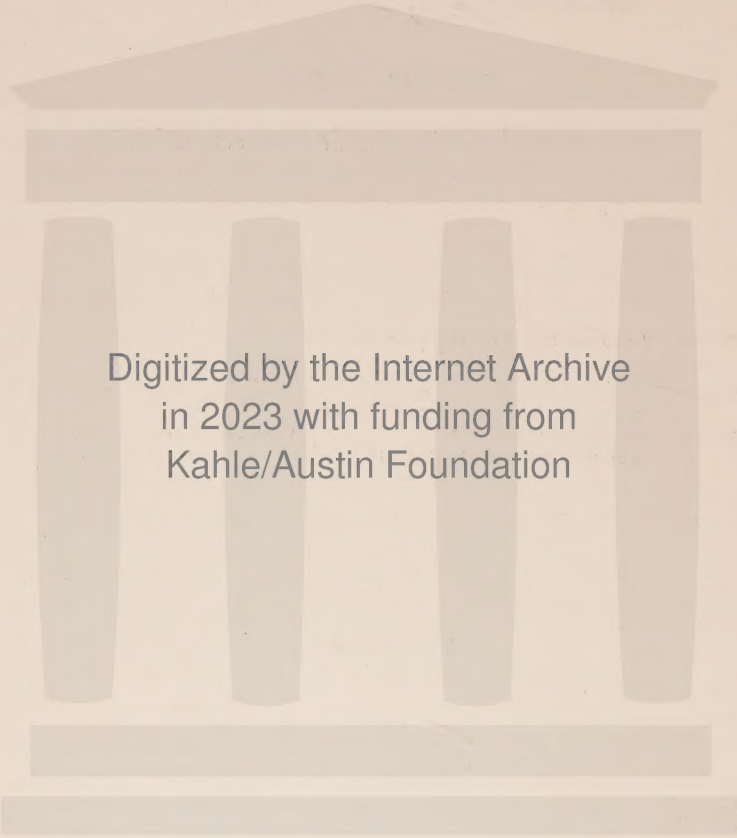
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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE VALERIANELLAS OF NORTH AMERICA

SARAH C. DYAL

IN the May issue of *Rhodora* for 1938 was published a monographic treatment of the Valerianellas of North America, containing five new species and three new varieties. The description of one of those new species, *V. texana*, was based on only four individual plants collected during the latter part of the nineteenth century by Gustav Jerny at "Kini Creek" in Gillespie County, Texas. On March 29, 1938, through the kindness of Mr. H. B. Parks of San Antonio, Texas and Mr. F. B. Riley of Fredericksburg, Texas, the type station of this new species was located. Now some eighty individual plants are in the possession of the writer for study and distribution. The description as given in the monographic treatment still holds after the study of this material and the species remains distinct.

Some difficulty was experienced in locating "Kini Creek." The name is apparently a local one given, perhaps, by the Indians to a creek three and one half miles southeast of the Enchanted Rock that flows through a ranch once owned by a Mr. Kiehne, a bachelor, who is said to have befriended them. Three separate trips were made to Texas before this information was obtained. As stated in the monograph, no one seemed to know of a creek by that name and there was no mention of such a name in the county courthouse records. It was Mr. H. B. Parks who finally told the writer where the Kiehne Country was and said that possibly a creek flowing through the "Ben" Riley ranch might be the one intended. Accordingly, Mr. Riley, whose family has owned a ranch near the Enchanted Rock for over one

hundred years, was visited, only to discover that this creek was not "Kini Creek" but "Crabapple Creek." However, Mr. Riley knew "Kini Creek" and arrangements were made to explore it the following morning. In the meantime all of the likely places on his ranch and those along the road to "Kini Creek" were searched in vain. In order to lessen the disappointment if the plants were not found, Mr. Riley kept repeating after each futile search, "I would not have too much hope of finding that plant, since all of this country through here has been grazed by sheep, goats, and cattle for many years." This coming after Mr. Parks had previously said, "Sheep will go through three fences to get *Valerianella*," was, indeed, not too encouraging. At last "Kini Creek" was reached and forded, for there was no bridge, and but little time was lost in parking the car. It was with a peculiar feeling of mingled hope and fear that the writer stepped from the car to begin a final search for this rare *Valerianella*. Those fears soon gave way to joy, however, for only twenty feet from the car a few tiny plants of *Valerianella* appeared which, after a hasty examination, were discovered to be the long sought species. Mr. Riley was about as surprised as the finder was pleased for these plants were almost too small for him to see. Further search yielded more plants, some much larger, though they were not abundant. That was a very successful day. Mr. Riley, who is a prospector, said that he often had other prospectors come to him for assistance but that the writer was the first to go away satisfied.

The Enchanted Rock, where "Kini Creek" and "Crabapple Creek" have their origin, is a granite mass protruding from the limestone of the Edwards Plateau. The soil of that immediate region is therefore decomposed granite. That is why, perhaps, this new species is restricted to that region. It was collected on "Kini Creek" and also, though in less abundance, on "Crabapple Creek" about two tenths of a mile farther east. There were a few plants of *V. amarella* growing on "Crabapple Creek" with *V. texana* but the plants of the latter species were easily recognized at a distance by their more slender appearance and loose corymbose cyme.

V. carinata, an introduced species, reported in the monograph only from Oregon, was collected in May 1938 in the Sierra foothills east of Jackson, California where it apparently had become naturalized. Later Miss Ethel K. Crum, assistant curator of the Herbarium of the University of California, went to that locality to collect a set of fifty

sheets for distribution. When the writer examined this material about one third of it was found to be *V. carinata* and the remaining two thirds were *V. olitoria*, another introduced species. The plants of *V. carinata* were in the advanced fruiting stage while those of *V. olitoria* were in the early flowering stage. The two species were growing there together but *V. carinata* was about two or three weeks earlier than *V. olitoria*.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
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NOTEWORTHY PLANTS OF SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA

M. L. FERNALD

(Continued from page 459)

***CHRYSOPSIS Longii**, sp. nov. (TAB. 531, FIG. 1-4), planta *C. gossypinam* simulans valde sericeo-lanata, villis albidis; caulibus 1-10 4.5-7.5 dm. altis basi decumbentibus supra ramosis ramis divergentibus vel adscendentibus; foliis basilaribus rosulatis oblanceolatis 3-7 cm. longis 0.5-1.7 cm. latis; foliis caulinis numerosis, imis anguste obovatis vel oblongo-oblanceolatis 3-6 cm. longis 1-2.3 cm. latis, foliis mediis superioribusque oblongis leviter reductis, foliis ramorum similibus minoribus subremotis; involucri late hemispherico-campanulato 1-1.5 cm. alto valde albido-lanato; bracteis 5-6-seriatis lineari-lanceolatis apice attenuatis, apicibus deinde squarrosis; ligulis 25-30, 1-1.3 cm. longis; disci floribus numerosis (100-200), 6-8 mm. longis, fauce lobisque longe villosis; achaeniis oblanceolatis stipitatis 2.8-3.4 mm. longis 0.8-1.2 mm. latis dense sericeo-strigosis, pilis albidis; pappo ochroleuco 6-8 mm. longo.—Southampton County, VIRGINIA: dry sand, pine barrens about 7 miles south of Franklin, September 7 and 8, 1937, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7664 (TYPE in Gray Herb., ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.), October 12, 1937, *Braxton Townsend*, no. 7725 (TOPOTYPE, distributed to many herbaria); sandy thickets and open woods near Blackwater River, north of Smith's Ferry, back of Bailey's Seine Beach, July 19, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8874; dry sandy old clearing, north of Smith's Ferry, Nottoway River, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8875.

Chrysopsis Longii is apparently the plant which has passed as *C. gossypina* (Michx.) Nutt. in southeastern Virginia (see p. 366). I have seen no earlier-collected material identified as *C. gossypina* and Small (Man.) doubts the extension northward into Virginia of that species (*C. pilosa* (Walt.) Britton). However, our original station for it is

in the dry sandy pine barren through which the old and now abandoned road southward toward Murfreesboro, North Carolina, used to run; in fact, the plant abounds and spreads¹ in the loose sand of the abandoned roadway. In 1867 the late Wm. M. Canby collected near Franklin *Baptisia villosa* (Walt.) Ell. and many other highly localized species (now in the Gray Herbarium) and he, as well as others before and after him, could hardly have missed so conspicuous a plant as *Chrysopsis Longii*.

Although so strongly resembling *Chrysopsis gossypina* that, upon discovering it, we took it for that more southern species, *C. Longii* differs from the plant occurring from southeastern North Carolina to Florida in several characters. In habit and foliage it is very similar but its leaves are relatively large. The involucre of *C. gossypina* (FIG. 5) has the bracts shorter, narrower, less inclined to be squarrose at tip and with the slender tips more implicated in wool; the broader and longer bracts of *C. Longii* (FIG. 2) soon become squarrose and their tips are mostly free or less inmeshed. The most fundamental characters, however, are in the disk-corollas and the mature achenes. The disk-corollas of *C. gossypina* (FIG. 6) are glabrous at summit, those of *C. Longii* (FIG. 3) have long villi or sparse beard at the throat and on the lobes. The ripe achenes of *C. gossypina* (FIG. 7) are cuneate-obovate, 2 mm. long and with a prominent blunt and smoothish rib down the middle of each of the sparsely pilose faces. The ripe achenes (FIG. 4) of *C. Longii* are narrower and longer (2.8–3.4 mm. long), copiously silky-strigose and with a very slender and obscure pilose midrib on each face.

A word should be said regarding the correct name of *Chrysopsis gossypina*. The species was first published as *Erigeron pilosum* Walt. Fl. Carol. 206 (1788). It was next described from "maritimis Carolinae et Floridae" as *Inula gossypina* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 122 (1803). In 1818 the species was transferred to *Chrysopsis* as *C. gossypina* (Michx.) Nutt. Gen. ii. 150 (1818), the correct name for the plant. In 1832 Nuttall described the well-known species of the interior of the United States as *C. pilosa* Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. vii. 66 (1834). But Britton, following the now discarded American Code, renamed *C. pilosa* Nutt. (1834) *C. Nuttallii* Britton in Mem. Torr. Bot. Cl. v. 316 (1894) because of the earlier *Erigeron pilosum*

¹ In July, 1938, the white-lanate plant was found to spread so vigorously in sandy clearings that I jocosely dubbed it "LONG'S FLANNELWEED."



Photo. E. C. Ogden.

CHRYSOPTIS LONGII: FIG. 1, small plant, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; FIG. 2, involucre, $\times 1$; FIG. 3, disk-corolla, $\times 7$; FIG. 4, achene, $\times 7$.

C. GOSSYPINA: FIG. 5, involucre, $\times 1$; FIG. 6, disk-corolla, $\times 7$; FIG. 7, achene, $\times 7$.



Photo. E. C. Ogden.

SOLIDAGO PERLONGA: FIG. 1, plant, $\times \frac{2}{5}$, from Virginia; FIG. 2, reticulation of leaf, $\times 10$, from TYPE; FIG. 3, involucre, $\times 5$; FIG. 4, achene, $\times 10$.

S. AUSTRINA: FIG. 5, reticulation of leaf, $\times 10$, from ISOTYPE; FIG. 6, involucre, $\times 5$, from ISOTYPE; FIG. 7, achene, $\times 10$, from ISOTYPE.

Walt. (1788); and he published the equally superfluous combination *C. pilosa* (Walt.) Britton, l. c. (1894) not Nutt. (1834) for the plant which is correctly *C. gossypina* (Michx.) Nutt.

SOLIDAGO ARGUTA Ait. Reaching the Coastal Plain in SUSSEX COUNTY: alluvial woods, terraces of Nottoway River, southwest of Burt and southwest of Lamb's, nos. 7666, 7667. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: rich woods by Fontaine Creek, west of Dahlia, noted but not collected. SURRY COUNTY: calcareous wooded slope by James River, Cobham Wharf, no. 9462. See p. 366.

***SOLIDAGO perlonga**, sp. nov. (TAB. 532, FIG. 1-4), planta *S. austrinam* simulans; caule glabro plus minusve purpureo-maculato 0.9-1.5 m. alto; foliis subcoriaceis glaberrimis margine scabro exceptis conspicue punctatis, basilaribus laminis late oblanceolatis vel anguste ovato-lanceolatis acutis vel subacutis 0.7-2.5 dm. longis 1.5-8 cm. latis serratis vel crenatis basi attenuatis, costa dorso acute angulata, reticulo conspicuo, petiolis vix alatis eciliatis laminam aequantibus vel superantibus, foliis caulinis valde reductis imis elongatis mediis superioribusque lanceolatis integris vel subintegris acutis, reticulo conspicuo; inflorescentia valde elongata, anguste cylindrica interrupta 2-6.5 dm. alta simplici 2-5 cm. diametro ramulis secundis perbrevis apice floriferis, vel ramosis ramis erectis vel adscendentibus valde elongatis; pedicellis glabris bracteolatis ad 1 cm. longis; involucris campanulatis 5.5-6.5 mm. longis; bracteis chartaceis 4-5-seriatis, exterioribus lanceolato-subulatis, interioribus oblongo-linearibus obtusis stramineis dorso viridibus; disci floribus 12, tubo 1-1.5 mm. longo, fauce 2-2.5 mm. longo, lobis 1 mm. longis; ligulis 5-7, 1.7-2 mm. latis; achaeniis maturis 1.4-1.8 mm. longis alido-strigosis; pappo maturo 4 mm. longo.—Southeastern VIRGINIA: wet woods, Westhampton, Henrico County, in young flower, September 9, 1937, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 7668 and 7669, in fruit October 13, 1937, *R. F. Smart*; clearing in wet argillaceous pineland northeast of Courtland, Southampton County, in young flower, September 11, 1937, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7670 (TYPE in Gray Herb., ISOTYPES in Herbs. Phil. Acad., Univ. Richmond and elsewhere); border of exsiccated argillaceous woods south of Brandon, Prince George County, August 16, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 9180-9183; border of field, west of Burrowsville, Prince George County, September 17, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9463; exsiccated swampy woods about 1 mile southwest of Branchville, Southampton County, August 19, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9184; exsiccated argillaceous pineland about 2 miles east of Stony Creek, Sussex County, August 24, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9185, also October 11 and 12, 1938, no. 9640. See p. 370.

Solidago perlonga, very striking on account of its slender and elongate inflorescence, simulates *S. austrina* Small, *S. flavovirens* Chapm. and *S. yadkinensis* (Porter) Small. Its quite glabrous in-

florescence, its elongating rhizomes and the slender eciliate petioles of its basal leaves quickly distinguish it from the last species. In its rhizome, eciliate petioles and glabrous inflorescence it is close to the two former and clearly belongs in the series designated by Mackenzie in Small's Manual the *Uliginosae*.¹ From *S. flavovirens* of the Apalachicola marshes it is at once separated by its slender petioles, mostly serrate lower blades and broad blunt involucre bracts. In general *S. perlonga* is nearest related to *S. austrina*. It is coarser throughout, except for the smaller achenes. Its conspicuously veiny leaves (FIG. 2) with greenish rather acutely angled midrib contrast with the minutely and inconspicuously reticulate leaves (FIG. 5) and the whitish wire-like midrib of *S. austrina*. In the latter the basal leaves have blades 0.7–1.5 dm. long and only 1–2.5 cm. broad; in the newly proposed species they are much larger (1–2.5 dm. long and up to 8 cm. broad). In *S. austrina* the involucre (FIG. 6) is 4–5 mm., in *S. perlonga* (FIG. 3) 5.5–6.5 mm. high and with broader bracts. The ligules of *S. austrina* are 1–1.5 mm., those of *S. perlonga* 1.7–2 mm. broad. The mature achenes of *S. austrina* (FIG. 7), as shown in the type collection, are 3–3.65 mm. long, those of the coarser *S. perlonga* (FIG. 4) are only 1.4–1.8 mm. long. In southeastern Virginia, where *S. perlonga* occurs in wet woods and peaty clearings, it was just beginning to flower on September 9th,² and mature material has been supplied by Dr. Smart, collected on October 13th. The type of *S. austrina*, in fully mature fruit, was collected September 11th and several sheets are before me in full anthesis collected in North Carolina in mid-August. In general species of *Solidago* flower earlier in the North than southward. It is probable that *S. perlonga* is a later-flowering plant than its nearest ally. As the type³ of *S. perlonga* I have designated the plant of Southampton County, although we have a more diverse series from the Westhampton station. The latter colony, unfortunately, is in the midst of a rapidly changing suburban development and is destined soon to be destroyed. The type-station is in wild and, except for cutting of timber, undisturbed pineland between Courtland and Sedley.

¹ In his definition of the series Mackenzie explicitly says "blades . . . not pellucid-punctate." This, however, was an unfortunate statement, for in the herbarium-material of *S. flavovirens*, *S. austrina* and *S. perlonga* the pellucid dots are very definitely shown by holding the specimens in front of an ordinary desk-lamp.

² In 1938, *S. perlonga*, seen frequently in swampy or exsiccated borders of woods, began flowering in mid-August but was in its prime in mid-September.

³ The type was designated and isotypes distributed to other herbaria before the discovery in 1938 of several more extensive colonies.

S. GRAMINIFOLIA (L.) Salisb., var. *POLYCEPHALA* Fern. Inland to DINWIDDIE COUNTY: sphagnum boggy margin of spring-fed pond, Century House, northeast of Burgess, nos. 7674, 7675. See p. 368.

ERIGERON PULCHELLUS Michx. Eastward in rich woods and clearings to SURRY COUNTY.

E. PHILADELPHICUS L. SURRY COUNTY: calcareous meadow near head of Sunken Meadow Creek, south of Claremont, no. 7977.

Our only other Coastal Plain station is on Cedar Island in Back Bay, Princess Anne County.

E. VERNUS (L.) T. & G. Extended inland from the coast of Princess Anne County to western NANSEMOND COUNTY: springy thicket bordering ditch, north of Factory Hill, no. 8491. See p. 379.

**ANTENNARIA FALLAX* Greene, var. *CALOPHYLLA* (Greene) Fernald (*A. ampla* Bush). DINWIDDIE COUNTY: dry sandy pine woods southeast of Burgess, no. 7691. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY: dry woods northeast of Talpa, no. 8889.

First north of North Carolina.

**A. MUNDA* Fernald in *RHODORA*, xxxviii. 229, t. 433 (1936). SURRY COUNTY: knoll at border of dry beech woods in gully $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Surry, no. 8493. See p. 383.

Extension south from northeastern Pennsylvania.¹ Inadequate specimens from the mountains of North Carolina may belong here.

A. SOLITARIA Rydb. Occasional on rich wooded slopes eastward to SURRY COUNTY: east of Cabin Point, no. 7979; and noted as far east as Sunken Meadow Beach and Surry. YORK COUNTY: dry open woods northwest of Tabb's, no. 7693. See pp. 371, 375.

GNAPHALIUM OBTUSIFOLIUM L., var. *MICRADENIUM* Weatherby. Local range extended westward. SUSSEX COUNTY: dry pine woods east of Burt, no. 7698. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: rich woods southeast of Ivor, no. 7697. DINWIDDIE COUNTY: border of dry pine woods about 1 mile northeast of Burgess, no. 7696. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: dry pine and oak woods about 1 mile north of Skipper's, no. 8890; similar habitat, within a few yards of the North Carolina line, southeast of Spring Church ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Dahlia), no. 8891. See p. 369.

G. OBTUSIFOLIUM, var. *PRAECOX* Fernald in *RHODORA*, xxxviii. 231, t. 434, figs. 1-3 (1936). Local range extended northward into HENRICO COUNTY: damp thicket, Solomon's Store, no. 7694.

G. CALVICEPS Fernald. Originally described from small plants (1-2.5 dm. high) from the region of Cape Henry, the species proves to be weedy and abundant on roadsides and in fallow fields westward

¹ It is well here to report the extension into North Carolina of *ANTENNARIA PARLINII* Fernald, var. *ARNOGLOSSA* (Greene) Fernald: argillaceous roadside-bank about 2 miles east of Spring Hope, Nash County, April 7, 1938, Fernald & Long, no. 7978.

into DINWIDDIE, SUSSEX and SOUTHAMPTON COUNTIES; in these disturbed ("cultivated") soils luxuriant, freely branched and up to 5.25 dm. high (many nos.).

SILPHIUM ATROPURPUREUM Retz. To the two Virginian stations (one each in Wythe County and in Princess Anne County) recorded by Dr. Perry in RHODORA, xxxix. 290 (1937) add two in SURRY COUNTY: calcareous, fossiliferous bushy slope near head of Sunken Meadow Creek, south of Claremont, no. 8498; dry woods northwest of Surry, no. 8894; and one in GREENSVILLE COUNTY: rich deciduous woods by Three Creek, north of Emporia, no. 9198. See p. 382.

S. COMPOSITUM Michx., var. *RENIFORME* (Raf.) T. & G. To the only Virginian station (in Bath County) cited by Perry, l. c. 295 (1937) add one in DINWIDDIE COUNTY: dry pine woods about 1 mile northeast of Burgess, no. 7700. See p. 369.

CHRYSOGONUM VIRGINIANUM L. Extending eastward at least to PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY (sandy wooded slopes along Powell's Creek, Garysville, no. 7980), DINWIDDIE COUNTY (border of swampy woods, east of Burgess, no. 8499) and GREENSVILLE COUNTY (dry rich woods near Metcalf Branch, east of Emporia, no. 7981). See p. 375.

HELIOPSIS HELIANTHOIDES (L.) Sweet. The typical large-headed plant, extending locally eastward to SURRY COUNTY: rich calcareous woods near head of Sunken Meadow Creek, south of Claremont, nos. 8501, 9203. See p. 382.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA L., var. *MONTICOLA* (Small) Fernald in RHODORA, xxxix. 457, 458 (1937). GREENSVILLE COUNTY: peaty and argillaceous clearing about 4 miles southeast of Emporia, no. 8503. JAMES CITY COUNTY: rich woods south of Williamsburg, no. 8895.

A montane plant; here apparently isolated.

R. HIRTA L., var. *BRITTONII* (Small) Fernald, l. c. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: with the last, no. 8504.

Also a montane type; here apparently isolated.

ACTINOMERIS ALTERNIFOLIA (L.) DC. Eastward at least to SUSSEX COUNTY: rich woods, Moore's Mill, no. 7709; alluvial woods, Nottoway River, southwest of Lambs, no. 7710; and SURRY COUNTY: rich calcareous wooded gullies along James River, Claremont Wharf, no. 9211.

**COREOPSIS oniscicarpa*, sp. nov. (TAB. 533, TAB. 534, FIG. 1, 5 et 8), herba perennis glabra pallida 6-9 dm. alta erecta; caulibus subteretibus simplicibus supra corymboso-ramosis; foliis oppositis rariter alternis integris, basilaribus anguste oblanceolatis longe petiolatis laminis 3.5-7 cm. longis 0.5-1 cm. latis marginibus callosis, superioribus valde reductis bracteiformibus brevissimis; capitulis paniculato-corymbosis tenuiter pedunculatis pedunculis ad 1 dm. longis; involucri bracteis glabris, exterioribus 7-11 irregulariter biseriatis coriaceis



Photo. E. C. Ogden.

COREOPSIS ONISCICARPA: FIG. 1, plant. $\times \frac{1}{2}$; FIG. 2, head, $\times 1$.

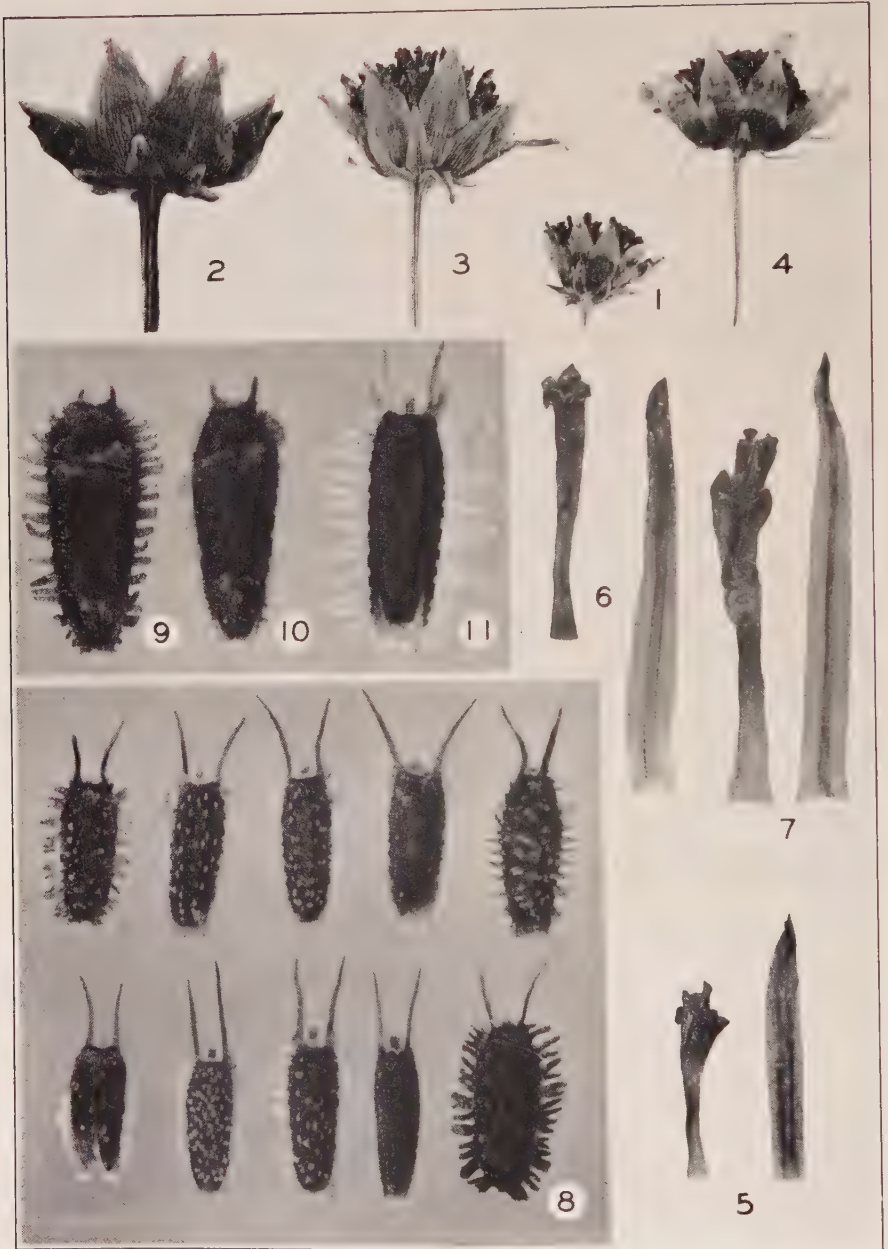


Photo. E. C. Ogden.

COREOPSIS ONISCICARPA: FIG. 1, involucre, $\times 2$, from TYPE; FIG. 5, pale and disk-corolla, $\times 10$, from TYPE; FIG. 8, achenes, $\times 10$, showing variations, from TYPE.

C. GLADIATA: FIG. 2, involucre, $\times 2$; FIG. 10, achene, $\times 10$.

C. LONGIFOLIA: FIG. 3, involucre, $\times 2$; FIG. 6, pale and disk-corolla, $\times 10$; FIG. 9, achene, $\times 10$.

C. FALCATA: FIG. 4, involucre, $\times 2$; FIG. 7, pale and disk-corolla, $\times 10$; FIG. 11, achene, $\times 10$.

lanceolatis 0.7–3 mm. longis, bracteis interioribus oblongis 6 mm. longis 2–3 mm. latis; floribus ligulatis ca. 8, ligulis aurantiaco-flavis cuneato-obovatis 0.8–1.6 cm. longis apice 3-lobatis lobo medio rotundato 1.5–3.5 mm. longis; paleis linearibus acutis 3.5–5 mm. longis; disci floribus corollis atropurpureis 2–3 mm. longis; achaeniis planis olivaceis plus minusve fimbriato-pectinatis, corpore 1.8–2.2 mm. longis 0.6–0.9 mm. latis faciebus plerumque valde papillatis, apice bi(rariter tri)-aristatis aristis 0.7–1.3 mm. longis antrorse setulosis.—VIRGINIA: ditches bordering sandy woods, Factory Hill, Nansemond County, August 26, 1936, *Fernald & Long*, no. 6728; wet thickets and ditches bordering sandy woods, Factory Hill, October 17, 1936, *Fernald & Long*, no. 6906 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); clearing in wet argillaceous pineland northeast of Courtland, Southampton County, September 11, 1937, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7712. Nos. 6728 and 6906 and some material of no. 7712 distributed as *C. gladiata* Walt.¹ See pp. 370, 379.

¹ Since the above account went into type *Coreopsis oniscicarpa* has been collected at several additional stations in southeastern Virginia and it has been found by my student, Mr. Robert K. Godfrey, to extend across eastern North Carolina from the boundary of Virginia to the boundary of South Carolina. It doubtless occurs in the latter state; and the scattered stations in southeastern Virginia are evidently northern outposts of a species primarily of North Carolina. The following are the additional stations:

VIRGINIA: seeping bank of ditch at margin of woods, about 2 miles southeast of Cleopus, Nansemond County, August 21, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9213; damp pineland north of Dahlia, Greensville County, October 12, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9653; edge of springy ditch bordering pine woods, east of South Quay, Nansemond County, October 13, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9654; springy roadside bank north of Factory Hill, Nansemond County, October 13, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9655 (topotype); peaty openings bordering wooded swamp along Mill Creek, about 1 mile north of Skipper's, Greensville County, October 14, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9657. NORTH CAROLINA: border of moist argillaceous pine and oak woods ½ miles northeast of Dort School, Gates County, October 13, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9656; open pineland, Middlesex, Nash County, July 21, 1938, *R. K. Godfrey*, no. 5422; same station, October 9, 1938, *Godfrey & Kerr*, no. 6632; savannah, Edward, Beaufort County, October 11, 1938, *Godfrey & White*, no. 6887; pineland, Ft. Barnwell, Craven County, October 11, 1938, *Godfrey & White*, no. 6840; pineland, Grantsboro, Craven County, October 11, 1938, *Godfrey & White*, no. 6815; open pineland, Delway, Sampson County, August 25, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 6164; savannah 8 miles southwest of Jacksonville, Onslow County, September 1, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 6464; savannah 5 miles east of Jacksonville, August 6, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 5805; savannah 5 miles west of Richland, Duplin County, August 6, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 5882; savannah, Burgaw, Pender County, August 7, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 5921; margin between sandhill and peaty pineland, 8 miles south of Aberdeen, Scotland County, October 12, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 6954; open pineland, Hallsboro, Columbus County, August 6, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 6250; open pineland 7 miles southwest of Wilmington, Brunswick County, August 28, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 6207.

Mr. Godfrey calls my attention to the habitual similarity (in narrow basal and opposite cauline leaves) of *Coreopsis oniscicarpa* to *C. linifolia* Nutt. That more southern species, as shown by specimens in the Gray Herbarium so named by Sherff, has the outer involucre bracts ovate and rounded at summit (2–3 mm. broad, the lanceolate or lance-deltoid and tapering outer bracts of *C. oniscicarpa* only 0.6–1.3 mm. broad), the inner bracts 3.5–5 mm. broad (in *C. oniscicarpa* 2–3), and the glabrous faced achenes 3–3.5 mm. long (the strongly papillate, though finally glabrate, achenes of *C. oniscicarpa* only 1.8–2.2 mm. long). The type of *C. linifolia*, as also of *C. callosa* Bertol., referred by Sherff to it, came from Alabama and Sherff cites specimens only from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, although there are specimens in the Gray Herbarium, labeled by him *C. linifolia*, from southeastern South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. Sherff's statement of range is "North Carolina to Florida, thence west-

The original material collected at Factory Hill was in bud and was referred tentatively to *C. gladiata*, this misidentification carelessly perpetuated in labeling later collections. However, as defined by Sherff in his *Revision of the Genus Corcopsis*,¹ which came out subsequent to our discovering the Virginia plant, *C. gladiata* has the basal leaves elliptic-oblong or oblanceolate, with blades 1–2.5 cm. broad; cauline leaves alternate; outer involucrel bracts up to 6 mm. long, the inner 8–12 mm. long (our FIG. 2); and essentially glabrous black achenes 3.2–3.5 mm. long (our FIG. 10). *C. oniscicarpa* (from *Oniscus*, the sowbugs, etc.) in its narrow leaves is as near *C. longifolia* Small (FIGS. 3, 6 and 9) and *C. falcata* Boynton (FIGS. 4, 7 and 11). The contrasts between the three may be expressed in tabular form. They are also displayed in PLATE 534.

	C. LONGIFOLIA	C. FALCATA	C. ONISCICARPA
Leaves	Alternate	Alternate	Mostly opposite
Outer involucrel bracts	Thin, 2–5 mm. long	Thin, 4–7 mm. long	Firm, 1–3 mm. long
Inner involucrel bracts	6–12 mm. long, acutish	8–10 mm. long, acutish	6 mm. long, obtuse
Ligules	1.5–2.5 cm. long	1.3–2.3 cm. long	0.8–1.6 cm. long
Disk-corollas	3.5–4.5 mm. long	3.5–4 mm. long	2–3 mm. long
Pales	1 cm. long	6 mm. long	3.5–5 mm. long
Achenes	3.5–4.3 mm. long, the fringe much shorter than the breadth (1.1–1.6 mm.) of achene, faces glabrous	3.5–4.5 mm. long, the fringe as long as the breadth (0.8–1.2 mm.) of the achene, faces glabrous	1.8–2.2 mm. long, the fringe much shorter than the breadth (0.5– 0.8 mm.) of the achene, faces copi- ously papillate

Corcopsis oniscicarpa is, then, completely segregated from its more southern allies by its usually opposite leaves, its smaller involucres, ligules and disk-corollas, and by the tiny achenes with papillate surfaces and with relatively long awns. Near Factory Hill, the type station, it is only about 3 miles (across Blackwater River) from the

wardly to Alabama and Mississippi." The reputed occurrence in North Carolina of *C. linifolia* has no support in Sherff's citation of specimens; and Mr. Godfrey, who spent a long season exploring eastern North Carolina, bringing back to the Gray Herbarium 3500 series of vascular plants, got *C. oniscicarpa* southward practically to the South Carolina line and found *C. falcata* in abundance but saw no *C. linifolia*. It is probable that the unexplained report of *C. linifolia* as extending northward to North Carolina originated with material of *C. oniscicarpa*.

¹ Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Bot. Ser. xi. no. 6 (1936).

type station of *Chrysopsis Longii*, *Desmodium ciliare* var. *lanceifolium* and *Sanicula marilandica* var. *petiolulata*. It is there only a few miles from the type station of *Lespedeza capitata* var. *hirtiformis*, while its area northeast of Courtland (no. 7712) is the type station for *Solidago perlonga*.

**C. LANCEOLATA* L., var. *VILLOSA* Michx. HENRICO COUNTY: scattered in dry woods (exact locality not stated), May, 1933, *S. B. Kovacs* (sent from University of Richmond to the Gray Herbarium as *C. pubescens*).

Not cited by Sherff, Revis. Gen. *Coreopsis*, 344 (1936) from Virginia.

**C. GRANDIFLORA* Hogg. PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY: border of pine woods near Creeds, *F. & G.*, no. 4515. Escape from cultivation generally.

Although Sherff, l. c. 353, gives the mystifying range "Missouri and Kansas southward to Florida," etc., he cites material from Georgia; however, he notes none on the Atlantic slope from north of there. Our material, though young, seems inseparable from the plant of Little Stone Mountain, cited by Sherff.

**COREOPSIS heterogyna*, sp. nov. (TAB. 335, FIG. 1-9), planta perennis; caulibus valde corrugatis arcuato-adscendentibus 9 dm. altis basi pilosis; foliis caulinis primariis 6-jugis late oblanceolatis acutis longe petiolatis, petiolis 0.5-1 dm. longis, laminis 9-13 cm. longis 2-3.5 cm. latis utrinque pilosis; foliis superioribus subpetiolatis; pedunculis 1-2.5 dm. longis; involucri bracteis exterioribus 9 firmis deltoideo-lanceolatis 7-9 mm. longis mox reflexis margine albido-hyalinis; bracteis interioribus ovatis 1.5-1.7 cm. longis 0.7-1 cm. latis; ligulis plerumque 8 flavis cuneato-obovatis 2 cm. longis apice 3-lobatis; floribus tubulosis aurantiacis; paleis lineari-attenuatis deinde 1-1.2 cm. longis; achaeniis diversis, minoribus (sterilibus vel substerilibus) cuneato-oblongis subplanis corpore 3-3.5 mm. longo 0.7-1.5 mm. lato utrinque laevi alis albidis 0.3-0.5 mm. latis, majoribus late obovatis vel reniformibus valde concavis corpore 3.5-4 mm. longo 2-2.5 mm. lato dorso laevi vel plus minusve verrucoso-muriculato ventre (valde concavo-excavato) plus minusve aristato-muriculato alis brunneis 1-1.5 mm. latis.—VIRGINIA: rich alluvial woods and thickets back of sand-beach of James River, below Sunken Meadow Beach, Surry County, June 14, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8506 (TYPE in Herb. Gray, ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad). See p. 383.

It is doubtless bold to propose another species in *Coreopsis*, § *Eucoreopsis*; but of the temperate North American species I can find

none with achenes like the large central ones¹ of *C. heterogyna*. The newly proposed species is obviously a member of the series including *C. lanceolata* L., *C. corninsularis* Sherff, *C. debilis* Sherff, *C. intermedia* Sherff, *C. pubescens* Ell., *C. heterolepis* Sherff, *C. grandiflora* Hogg and *C. auriculata* L. From many of these it stands apart on superficial as well as technical characters. *C. auriculata* is a stoloniferous plant with the lower leaves rounded or ovate and the small achenes (FIGS. 14 and 15) with narrow incurved wings. *C. lanceolata* is subscapose (with the rather small and often pinnately cleft leaves crowded at base), with inner involucre only 8–12 mm. long, the outer (FIG. 12) remaining appressed-ascending, pales only 4–6 mm. long, achenes (FIG. 13) smaller and with narrower wings. *C. corninsularis* is even smaller, 3–4 dm. high, with leaves only 1–6 mm. wide, outer involucre only 3–5 mm. long and of linear bracts, inner about 1 cm. long; the achenes smaller and with wings only 0.5–0.75 mm. wide. *C. debilis* is smaller still, with peduncles only 1–3 cm. long, ligules only 1 cm. long, inner involucre 7–8 mm. long and bodies of achenes only 2 mm. long and 1 mm. wide. *C. heterogyna* traces, by Sherff's key, nearly to his *C. intermedia* from Texas, a plant I have not seen. He describes it, however, as having petioles at most 4.5 (instead of 5–10) cm. long, blades obtuse (instead of acute), chiefly sessile (instead of petioled), outer involucre bracts lanceolate or linear-lanceolate and 4–8 mm. long (instead of deltoid-lanceolate and 7–9 mm. long), inner broadly lanceolate and 12–14 mm. long (instead of ovate and 1.5–1.7 cm. long), body of larger achenes 2–3 mm. long and 1.3–2 mm. wide, with wing only 0.2–0.4 mm. wide (instead of body 3.5–4 mm. long and 2–2.5 mm. wide, with wing 1–1.5 mm. wide). The large achene with broad wing and the long-petioled and acute leaves unite with the other characters to keep *C. heterogyna* apart. *C. pubescens* has relatively short elliptic to oblong-ovate leaf-blades, outer and inner involucres subequal, with the outer linear-lanceolate, pales at most 8 mm. long, achenes with bodies at most 3 mm. long, their wings only about 0.5 mm. wide. *C. heterolepis* has some of the leaves dissected, outer involucre bracts slenderly linear, inner bracts short, achenes oblong and at most 1.7 mm. long and with wing only 0.2–0.4 mm. broad. *C. grandiflora* has narrow leaves or leaf-segments (often

¹ Although the fact is not sharply brought out in Sherff's Revision of the Genus *Coreopsis*, most (if not all) the species of this series have achenes of quite different shapes and sizes. His measurements are presumably taken from the largest and central ones.



Photo. H. G. Fernald.

COREOPSIS HETEROGYNA: FIG. 1, isotype, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; FIG. 2, involucre, $\times 1$; FIG. 3, pale, $\times 4$; FIG. 4, disk-flower, $\times 4$; FIGS. 5 and 6, large central achenes (dorsal view), $\times 4$; FIG. 7, central achene (ventral view), $\times 4$; FIGS. 8 and 9, smaller achenes, $\times 4$.

C. GRANDIFLORA: FIG. 10, involucre, $\times 1$; FIG. 11, large central achene (dorsal view), $\times 4$.

C. LANCEOLATA: FIG. 12, involucre, $\times 1$; FIG. 13, large central achene (dorsal view), $\times 4$.

C. AURICULATA: FIGS. 14 and 15, achenes (dorsal and ventral views), $\times 4$.

nearly linear-filiform), outer narrow involucrel bracts appressed-ascending to maturity (FIG. 10), pales at most 7 mm. long and achenes (FIG. 11) up to 2.5 mm. long, with narrow wing.

C. AURICULATA L. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: rich deciduous woods by Metcalf Branch, east of Emporia, nos. 7982, 8507; rich deciduous woods by Three Creek, north of Emporia, no. 8509. SURRY COUNTY: calcareous, fossiliferous bushy slope near head of Sunken Meadow Creek, south of Claremont, no. 8508.

The only definite region of Virginia for this species cited by Sherff is Bedford County.

HELENIMUM NUDIFLORUM Nutt. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: peaty and argillaceous clearing about 4 miles southeast of Emporia, no. 8511.

**ANTHEMIS ARVENSIS* L., var. *AGRESTIS* (Wallr.) DC. SUSSEX COUNTY: roadside south of Stony Creek, no. 8513. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: cultivated field, 1 mile south of Emporia, no. 7983; seen rather generally through the region.

**CIRSIIUM REPANDUM* Michx. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: dry sandy open pine and oak woods 6 to 7 miles south of Franklin, no. 8516.

First from north of North Carolina.

**CNICUS BENEDICTUS* L. DINWIDDIE COUNTY: in and about a newly seeded clover-field, southwest of Petersburg, no. 7986.

**SERINIA OPPOSITIFOLIA* (Raf.) Ktze. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: roadside-ditch bordering alluvial woods, bottomland of Meherrin River, near Haley's Bridge, no. 8517.

Extension north from South Carolina.

**LACTUCA HIRSUTA* Muhl. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: border of dry pine woods west of Adams Grove, no. 7720; dry white sand in woods, Terrapin Ridge, east of Drewryville, no. 9226. SUSSEX COUNTY: border of dry woods near Assamoosick Swamp, about 2 miles north-east of Homeville, no. 9227.

Typical *Lactuca hirsuta* is apparently rare. Familiar with the wide-ranging northern plant (Prince Edward Island to Virginia and less commonly to Louisiana and Texas), in which the stem is quite glabrous, the leaves glabrous or mostly so except for the midrib villous beneath, and the panicle commonly broad and subcorymbiform, we were at once struck by the great disparity of no. 7720, which attracted us, while we were driving past it, by its slender cylindric or racemi-form panicle. We were further struck, when collecting it, by its stem densely villous on the lower fourth and the leaf-surfaces copiously pilose (almost velvety to the touch). In the Gray Herbarium this highly pubescent plant can be matched only by an old sheet

from Louisiana (*Hale*) which Torrey & Gray had cited under their *L. elongata*, γ . *sanguinea* (Bigel.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. ii. 496 (1843). Torrey & Gray cited only four collections, two of which (from Massachusetts and Louisiana) are before me. The Massachusetts plant (type or isotype of *L. sanguinea* Bigelow) is the common extreme with glabrous stem and glabrous leaf-surfaces. One of Hale's Louisiana specimens is quite glabrous throughout (*L. hirsuta*, forma *calvifolia* Fernald in RHODORA, xxii. 156 (1920)), the other is the rare extreme with villous lower internodes, pilose leaf-surfaces and slender racemiform panicle (4 dm. long, 7 cm. in diameter). Torrey & Gray's description was all-inclusive: leaves "mostly hirsute-pubescent (as well as the stem) either throughout or on the midrib beneath." In the Synoptical Flora, Gray gave a similar inclusive account but, judging from the material in the Gray Herbarium, even at that late date he had only 5 specimens before him (2 from Massachusetts, 2 from Louisiana and 1 from Texas) and he gave its north-eastern limit as "E. Massachusetts." Today, with 90 specimens in the Gray Herbarium and that of the New England Botanical Club, showing a range northeastward to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, we can better evaluate the characters.

All material from eastern Canada and New England is consistent in having glabrous or very rarely sparsely hirsute lower internodes, glabrous or at most (and very exceptionally) sparsely pilose leaf-surfaces, with the midribs of the lower leaves villous (or in forma *calvifolia* glabrous), and the inflorescence, when well developed, corymbiform-paniculate, 1.5-6 dm. long by 0.5-5 dm. broad. The material in the Gray Herbarium from west and south of New England is too scanty for generalization. Most of it (from New Jersey, Virginia, Louisiana and Texas) is like the essentially uniform plant of New England. Our specimens above cited from southeastern Virginia, and one of the Hale sheets from Louisiana, as already noted, stand apart in having the lower internodes densely villous, both leaf-surfaces copiously pilose and the inflorescences racemiform (3-4.5 dm. long, by 7-10 cm. in diameter).

So accustomed are we to considering the plant of wide range (common in much of New England) as typical *Lactuca hirsuta* Muhl. that the original diagnosis published by Nuttall is a bit startling:

2. **hirsuta* Muhl. Catal. Lower part of stem and leaves hirsutely pilose, radical ones lyrate, segments truncate, subdentate, the upper leaves

partly runcinate-pinnatifid; flowers racemose, squamæ subulate. HAB. in Pennsylvania. Pappus stipitate. *v. s.* In Herb. Muhl.—Nutt. Gen. ii. 124 (1818).

In his Catalogue (1813) Muhlenberg's description had been altogether too vague, he merely noting the "*Calix. Corolla*" as "lut-purp" (obviously referring to the yellow flowers and the purple involucre), with the only other character of the plant "hairy." In the 2-volume manuscript of Muhlenberg's unpublished *Florula Lancastriensis* (i. 552) in the library of the Gray Herbarium he gave a detailed characterization of the plant, under an unpublished name more appropriate than the published *L. hirsuta*. The pertinent phrases, which show what Muhlenberg had in mind, are as follows: "caule erecto (infra) hirsuto, supra glabro . . . foliis . . . subtus pilosis margine ciliatis, caulinis, sessilibus simplicibus raris." Muhlenberg's unpublished "foliis subtus pilosis" and Nuttall's published "leaves hirsutely pilose" (without restricting the pilosity to the midrib or the lower surface) have made it most important to see exactly what Muhlenberg had before him and what Nuttall had seen in Muhlenberg's herbarium. Dr. Pennell has most kindly sent me for examination all the material of *L. hirsuta* in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. This includes Muhlenberg's original sheet and another which Nuttall had labeled. The Muhlenberg type from the Lancaster region (although the label gives no clue to locality) is quite like our no. 7720, except that the inflorescence is extremely young and undeveloped, with only very young heads and the branches not yet elongated. A second sheet, erroneously labeled by Thomas Nuttall "*Galathenium Floridanum. Mulgedium Floridanum*" (presumably through transfer of labels¹) has two specimens. One is essentially like the Muhlenberg type of *L. hirsuta*, but more complete and with better-developed heads. The other, more sparsely pubescent (or subglabrous) except the villous midrib beneath, has the slenderest of racemiform young panicles and is transitional between the extreme *L. hirsuta* (the type) and the smooth-stemmed *L. sanguinea* Bigel. This sheet was presumably part of the original collection of Muhlenberg's from near Lancaster.

A most important sheet is one from Porter's herbarium, a plant

¹ *Galathenium floridanum* (L.) Nutt. was based on *Sonchus floridanus* L. and *Mulgedium floridanum* (L.) DC.; and Nuttall correctly placed it in the group (*Galathenium* Nutt. being merely a renaming of *Lactuca* L.) with blue flowers. *Lactuca hirsuta* has yellow flowers.

collected in September, 1868, by McMinn in Elk County, in north-western Pennsylvania, at the northern margin of the Allegheny Plateau; for the Elk County plant has the lower internodes of the stem and the leaf-surfaces as strongly pubescent as in the Muhlenberg type and the similar plants of Virginia and Louisiana, but the large and strongly branching panicle as corymbiform as in extreme *L. sanguinea*. In involucre and achenes the McMinn material is likewise inseparable from the latter.

From New York state the very few specimens seen are characteristic *Lactuca sanguinea*. At least the plant from near Cayuga Lake is clearly described as having the "leaves sparingly and coarsely setose along the midrib";¹ and Dr. House, who has most kindly sent me for study the series in the New York State Museum, can find only two sheets properly referable to the inclusive *L. hirsuta*. These are very characteristic *L. sanguinea* and both from the Champlain and upper Hudson drainage in the northeastern corner of the state.

Returning to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the sheets at the Philadelphia Academy, including those of the Philadelphia Botanical Club, are all (except the Muhlenberg type and the Nuttall counterpart of it) characteristic *Lactuca sanguinea*, and all from the southern half of New Jersey.

As a result of the present study I am unable to keep apart as species *Lactuca hirsuta* and the usually very different *L. sanguinea*; but, whereas typical villous-stemmed and pilose-leaved *L. hirsuta* is very rare anywhere and not known north of Pennsylvania nor recently collected in the type-region, the smoother variety (*L. sanguinea*) is wide-ranging over much of the eastern portion of the United States and the Maritime Provinces and often frequent or common, as in most of New England, though as often absent from or very rare in adjacent areas, like New York, Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. Much herbarium-material is erroneously identified, for, as pointed out by Wiegand and me in 1910, the key-character (villosity of the midrib) relied upon both in Gray's Manual and in Britton's is quite misleading. We then gave the significant differences between *L. hirsuta* and *L. canadensis* L.,² both of which may have the midrib

¹ Wiegand & Eames, Fl. Cayuga L. Basin, 427 (as *L. hirsuta*).

² In 1920 (RHODORA, xxii, 9-11) Wiegand published his very usable revision of the variations of *Lactuca canadensis* L. He did not, however, personally investigate the type of the species but deduced from the earlier treatment of Gray that "it is to be presumed that the Kalm specimen [the type] had divided leaves." Wiegand, conse-

either pubescent or glabrous beneath. The diagnostic characters of *L. hirsuta* then worked out are here repeated:

L. HIRSUTA. Lateral leaf-divisions oblong-obovate, commonly broadest above the base, often more or less truncate, usually dentate; involucre, when fully developed, 16–22 mm. long; mature achenes 7–9 mm. long from base to tip of beak; pappus 9–12 mm. long.

The bibliography of the three variations of *Lactuca hirsuta* follows:

LACTUCA HIRSUTA Muhl., var. **genuina**. Lower internodes of stem densely villous; leaves copiously pilose on both surfaces.—*L. hirsuta* Muhl. Cat. (1813); Nutt. Gen. ii. 124 (1818); Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. i². 442 (1884), in part only; Fernald & Wiegand in RHODORA, xii. 145 (1910), in part only. "*L. villosa* Muhl. fl. Lancastr. incid." ex Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. ii. 497 (1843) as synonym, not Jacq. (1798).—Dry woods and openings, very local, Pennsylvania to Virginia and Louisiana.

Var. **sanguinea** (Bigel.), comb. nov. Stem glabrous or essentially so throughout: lower leaves with midrib villous beneath, the surfaces glabrous or only sparsely pilose.—*L. sanguinea* Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2: 287 (1824). *Galathenium sanguineum* (Bigel.) Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. vii. 444 (1841). *L. elongata*, γ. *sanguinea* (Bigel.) Torr. & Gray, l. c. 496 (1843).—Dry open woods and clearings, Prince Edward Island to western New York (presumably beyond), south to Virginia and less commonly to Louisiana and Texas.

Forma **CALVIFOLIA** Fernald. Leaves and stems glabrous through-

quently treated as var. *typica* a plant with "Leaves with linear-falcate. . . lobes." The Linnean description indicated no such leaf, he saying "foliis lanceolato-ensiformibus dentatis," nor does the photograph of the type which Mr. Savage has kindly supplied me. The Kalm plant (type of *L. canadensis*) is characteristic *L. integrifolia* Bigel. or *L. canadensis*, var. *integrifolia* (Bigel.) Gray. Wiegand's *L. canadensis*, var. *typica*, taking for it the first name used varietally (and incidentally as a species) is

L. CANADENSIS L., var. **LONGIFOLIA** (Michx.) Farwell in Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. ii. 45 (1923). *L. longifolia* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 85 (1803). *L. elongata* Muhl. in Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1525 (1804). *L. elongata*, α. *longifolia* (Michx.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. ii. 498 (1843). *L. canadensis*, var. *typica* Wiegand in RHODORA, xxii. 10 (1920). *L. canadensis*, var. *elongata* (Muhl.) Farwell in Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. ii. 46 (1923).

In 1903 I examined Michaux's type of his *Lactuca longifolia* in Paris and made the memorandum that it had the middle and lower leaves as defined by Michaux: "Folia intermedium versus medietatem laciniis 2–4-subruncinata, margine integerrima" and "foliis . . . amplexicaulibus."

In ordering up the material of *Lactuca*, the following combinations are required.

LACTUCA CANADENSIS L., var. **OBOVATA** Wieg., forma **Steelei** (Britton), comb. nov. *L. Steelei* Britton, Man. 899 (1901).

Forma *Steelei* seems to differ in no way from var. *obovata* except in having the stem quite villous nearly to the top and the midribs of the leaves villous; whereas var. *obovata* has the stem glabrous, except sometimes at base, and the leaves commonly glabrous.

L. LUDOVICIANA (Nutt.) Riddell, forma **campestris** (Greene), comb. nov. *L. campestris* Greene, Pittonia, iv. 37 (1899).

Differing from the yellow-flowered *Lactuca ludoviciana* only in having bluish flowers and occurring through essentially the same range.

out.—RHODORA, xxii. 156 (1920).—Scattered through the range of var. *sanguinea*.

*HIERACIUM FLORENTINUM All. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY: road-sides and fields, Camp Lee, no. 8519.

A most undesirable weed, one of the worst pests of hay-fields in southern Canada and the northeastern states.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 509–535

PLATE 509. *PASPALUM BIFIDUM* (Bertol.) Nash, var. *PROJECTUM*, n. var.: FIG. 1, plant, $\times \frac{3}{8}$, from east of Burt, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7239 (TYPE); FIG. 2, sheath, $\times 4$, from TYPE; FIG. 3, spikelet, showing 1st glume, $\times 10$, from TYPE.

PLATE 510. *BULBOSTYLIS CAPILLARIS* (L.) C. B. Clarke: FIG. 1, TYPE of *Scirpus capillaris* L., $\times 1$, courtesy of Mr. S. SAVAGE; FIG. 2, base, $\times 2$, of TYPE of *Stenophyllus capillaris* (L.) Britton, var. *cryptostachys* Fernald; FIG. 4, inflorescences, $\times 1$, of the latter.

Var. *CREBRA*, n. var.: FIG. 4, TYPE, $\times 1$; FIG. 5, base of TYPE, $\times 2$.

Var. *ISOPODA*, n. var.: FIG. 6, inflorescences, $\times 1$, of TYPE.

PLATE 511. *CAREX DIGITALIS* Willd.: FIG. 1, inflorescence, $\times 1$, from Brookland, District of Columbia, May 23, 1912, *Holm*; FIG. 2, inflorescence, $\times 1$, from Lake Chautauqua, New York, June 5, 1893, *Churchill*.

Var. *MACROPODA*, n. var.: FIG. 3, plant, $\times \frac{2}{5}$, of the TYPE; FIG. 4, summit of inflorescence, $\times 1$, from Wilmington, North Carolina, *M. A. Curtis*.

PLATE 512. *SMILACINA RACEMOSA* (L.) Desf.: summit of one of the TYPE specimens, $\times 1$, of *Convallaria racemosa*, L. in *Hortus Cliffortianus* (Herb. Clifford). Kindness of Mr. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM.

PLATE 513. *SMILACINA RACEMOSA* (L.) Desf., var. *CYLINDRATA*, n. var.: FIG. 1, portion of flowering plant, $\times 1$, from campus of University of Richmond, Westhampton, Virginia, May 12, 1927, *F. H. W.*; FIG. 2, fruit of the TYPE.

PLATE 514. *COMPTONIA PEREGRINA* (L.) Coulter: FIG. 7, young (autumnal) staminate aments, $\times 1$, from Jaffrey, New Hampshire, *Robinson*, no. 397; FIG. 8, fruiting aments, $\times 1$, from Pembroke, Maine, *Fernald*, no. 1698; FIG. 9, portion of branchlet, $\times 10$, to show pubescence, from no. 1698; FIG. 10, lower surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from no. 1698.

Var. *ASPENIFOLIA* (L.) Fernald FIGS. 1 and 2, drawings of staminate (his fig. 7) and pistillate (his fig. 6) branches, $\times 1$, from Plukenet's illustration of his *Myrti brabanticae affinis americana, foliorum laciniis asplenii modo divis*, basis of *Myrica asplenifolia* L.; FIG. 3, young (midsummer) staminate aments $\times 1$, from south of Franklin, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8229; FIG. 4, pistillate (fruiting) aments, $\times 1$, from no. 8229; FIG. 5, portion of branchlet, $\times 10$, to show puberulence, from no. 8229; FIG. 6, lower surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from no. 8229.

PLATE 515. *POLYGONUM SETACEUM* Baldwin, var. *TYPICUM*: FIG. 1, lower surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from north of Blackwater River, Princess Anne County, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 3916; FIG. 2, upper surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from no. 3916.

Var. INTERJECTUM, n. var.; FIG. 3, lower surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from the TYPE; FIG. 4, upper surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from the TYPE.

Var. TONSUM, n. var.: FIG. 5, TYPE, $\times \frac{2}{5}$; FIG. 6, upper surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from the TYPE.

PLATE 516. CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA L.: FIG. 2, tip of inflorescence, $\times 1$, from Louisville, Kentucky, *L. G. Blumer*, no. 231.

FOTINA MICROPETALA, n. form: FIG. 1, TYPE, $\times 1$.

PLATE 517. RANUNCULUS ALLENII Robinson: FIG. 5, portion of flowering plant, $\times 1$, from Tabletop Mts., Gaspé County, Quebec, *Fernald, Dodge & Smith*, no. 25,759; FIG. 6, fruit, $\times 4$, from no. 25,759.

R. ALLEGHENIENSIS Britton: FIG. 1, fruit, $\times 4$, from Elk Mt., Pocahontas County, West Virginia, *C. A. & U. F. Weatherby*, no. 6416.

R. MICRANTHUS Nutt.: FIG. 2, plant, $\times 1$, from Vesta, Wilson County, Tennessee, *Svenson*, no. 7746; FIG. 3, flowering tip, $\times 4$, from no. 7746.

R. HARVEYI (Gray) Britton: FIG. 4, portion of flowering plant, $\times 1$, from Little Rock, Arkansas, *H. E. Hasse*.

PLATE 518. RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS L., var. INDIVISUS, n. var.: FIG. 1, TYPE, $\times \frac{2}{5}$; FIG. 2, fruit, $\times 4$, from TYPE.

PLATE 519. RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS L., var. ACROLASIUS, n. var.: FIG. 1, TYPE, $\times \frac{2}{5}$; FIG. 2, flower, $\times 4$, from TYPE.

Var. EUCYCLUS Fernald: FIG. 3, basal leaf, $\times 1$, from the TYPE.

PLATE 520. DENTARIA LACINIATA Muhl., var. COALESCENS, n. var. (all figs. $\times 1$): FIG. 1, summit of fruiting plant (TYPE); FIG. 2, a single pinnatifid cauline leaf from the TYPE; FIG. 3, young plant (TYPE).

PLATE 521. RUBUS LONGII, n. sp.: fruiting branch, $\times 1$, from the TYPE.

PLATE 522. RUBUS LONGII, n. sp.: FIG. 1, portion of primocane with foliage, $\times \frac{3}{4}$, from TYPE; FIG. 2, portion of stem and base of petiole, to show pubescence, $\times 4$; FIG. 3, upper surface of leaf, to show pubescence, $\times 10$; FIG. 4, lower surface of leaf, to show pubescence, $\times 10$.

PLATE 523. DESMODIUM CILIARE (Muhl.) DC., var. LANCIFOLIUM Fernald & Schubert, n. var.: TYPE, $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

PLATE 524. LESPEDeza CAPITATA L., var. HIRTIFORMIS, n. var.: TYPE, $\times \frac{2}{5}$.

PLATE 525. POLYGALA VERTICILLATA L., var. DOLICHOPTERA, n. var.: FIG. 1, one of the TYPE-SPECIMENS, $\times 1$; FIG. 2, portion of raceme, $\times 6$, from the TYPE.

Var. AMBIGUA (Nutt.) Wood: FIG. 3, raceme, $\times 1$, from southeast of Emporia, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8333; FIG. 4, portion of raceme, $\times 6$, from no. 8333.

PLATE 526. VIOLA KITABELIANA Roem. & Schultes: FIG. 5, flowering plant, $\times 1$, from Switzerland, *F. O. Wolf* in *W. Becker*, *Viol. Exsicc.* VII. Lief. no. 180; FIG. 6, fruiting summit, $\times 1$, from Bithynia, *Bornmüller*, no. 13,739; FIG. 3, calyx, $\times 2$, from no. 13,739; FIG. 8, margin of sepal, $\times 8$, from Bohemia, *Petrak*, *Fl. Bohem. Morav. Exsicc. Lig.* IX. no. 830.

Var. RAFINESQUII (Greene) Fernald: FIG. 1, portion of flowering plant, $\times 1$, from District of Columbia, *E. R. Reynolds* in *Dowell*, *N. Am. Violets*, no. 1A; FIG. 2, portion of plant in bud, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1901, *Heller*; FIG. 7, calyx, $\times 2$, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1891, *Small*; FIG. 4, margin of sepal from same plant as FIG. 7.

PLATE 527. *SANICULA MARILANDICA* L., var. *PETIOLULATA*, n. var.: TYPE-SPECIMEN, $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

PLATE 528. *FRAXINUS TOMENTOSA* Michx. f. (all figs. $\times 1$): FIGS. 1 and 2, lateral leaflet and samaras, after Michaux filius; FIGS. 3 and 4, lateral leaflets and samaras of *F. profunda* Bush from Kennett, Missouri, *Bush*, no. 447; FIGS. 5 and 6, portion of lateral leaflet and samaras from Drewryville, Virginia, *Fernald, Long & Smart*, no. 5891 (distrib. as *F. profunda*).

PLATE 529. *FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA* Marshall: FIG. 3, fruits, $\times 1$, from Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, *Faxon*; FIG. 4, fruits, $\times 1$, from McCalls Ferry, Pennsylvania, *Rose & Painter*, no. 8169.

Var. *AUSTINI*, n. var.: FIG. 1, portion of TYPE, $\times 1$, from Westfield, New Brunswick, *Fernald*, no. 2069; FIG. 2, fruits, $\times 1$, from Closter, New Jersey, *C. F. Austin*.

PLATE 530. *PLANTAGO VIRGINICA* L.: FIG. 1, leaves and scapes, $\times 1$, from Richmond, Virginia, May 13, 1911, *Churchill*; FIG. 2, upper surface of leaf, $\times 5$, and FIG. 3, base of spike, $\times 5$, both from same plant as FIG. 1.

var. *VIRIDESCENS*, n. var.: FIG. 4, plant, $\times 1$, from TYPE-COLLECTION; FIG. 5, upper surface of leaf, $\times 5$, and FIG. 6, base of spike, $\times 5$, from TYPE.

PLATE 531. *CHRYSOPSIS LONGII*, n. sp.: FIG. 1, small plant, $\times \frac{1}{2}$, from TYPE-COLLECTION; FIG. 2, involucre, $\times 1$, from TYPE; FIG. 3, disk-corolla, $\times 7$, from TYPE; FIG. 4, achene, $\times 7$, from TYPE-STATION, *Braxton Townsend*, no. 7725.

C. GOSSYPINA (Michx.) Nutt.: FIG. 5, involucre, $\times 1$, from Muscogee County, Georgia, September 10, 1883, *J. D. Smith*; FIG. 6, disk-corolla, $\times 7$, from same collection; FIG. 7, achene, $\times 7$, from Augusta, Georgia, October, 1843, *Asa Gray*.

PLATE 532. *SOLIDAGO PERLONGA*, n. sp.: FIG. 1, plant, $\times \frac{2}{5}$, from Westhampton, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7668; FIG. 2, characteristic reticulation of leaf, $\times 10$, from the TYPE; FIG. 3, involucre, $\times 5$, from no. 7668; FIG. 4, achene, $\times 10$, from no. 7668.

S. AUSTRINA Small: FIG. 5, reticulation of leaf, $\times 10$, from near Loganville, Georgia, *Small* (ISOTYPE); FIG. 6, involucre, $\times 5$, from ISOTYPE; FIG. 7, achene, $\times 10$, from ISOTYPE.

PLATE 533. *COREOPSIS ONISCICARPA*, n. sp.: FIG. 1, plant, $\times \frac{1}{2}$, from northeast of Courtland, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7712; FIG. 2, head, $\times 1$, from same collection.

PLATE 534. *COREOPSIS ONISCICARPA*, n. sp.: FIG. 1, involucre, $\times 2$, from the TYPE; FIG. 5, pale and disk-corolla, $\times 10$, from the TYPE; FIG. 8, achenes, $\times 10$, showing variations, from TYPE.

C. GLADIATA Walt.: FIG. 2, involucre, $\times 2$, from near Jacksonville, Florida, *A. H. Curtiss*, no. 1477, in part; FIG. 10, achene, $\times 10$, from no. 1477.

C. LONGIFOLIA Small.: FIG. 3, involucre, $\times 2$, from near Jacksonville, Florida, *Curtiss*, no. 6278; FIG. 6, pale and disk-corolla, $\times 10$, from near Jacksonville, *Curtiss*, no. 1477 in part; FIG. 9, achene, $\times 10$, from same collection.

C. FALCATA Boynton: FIG. 4, involucre, $\times 2$, from north of Washington, North Carolina, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 3410; FIG. 7, pale and disk-corolla, $\times 10$, from no. 3410; FIG. 11, achene, $\times 10$, from no. 3410.

PLATE 535. *COREOPSIS HETEROGYNA*, n. sp.: FIG. 1, ISOTYPE, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; FIG. 2, involucre, $\times 1$; FIG. 3, pale, $\times 4$; FIG. 4, disk-flower, $\times 4$; FIGS.

5 and 6, large central achenes (dorsal view), $\times 4$; FIG. 7, central achene (ventral view), $\times 4$; FIGS. 8 and 9, smaller achenes, $\times 4$.

C. GRANDIFLORA Hogg.: FIG. 10, involucre, $\times 1$, from between Oconee and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia, July 14, 1893, *Small*; FIG. 11, large central achene (dorsal view), $\times 4$, from Little Stone Mt., Georgia, *A. H. Curtiss*, no. 6467.

C. LANCEOLATA L.: FIG. 12, involucre, $\times 1$, from Redding's Mill, Missouri, *E. J. Palmer*, no. 2386; FIG. 13, large central achene (dorsal view), $\times 4$, from Alpena, Michigan, *Fernald & Pease*, no. 3565.

C. AURICULATA L.: FIGS. 14 and 15, achenes (dorsal and ventral views), $\times 4$, from east of Emporia, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8507.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM, VAR. BLANDUM, VAR. NOV.¹

H. M. JENNISON²

(Plate 536)

Several years ago the author discovered and collected a *Trillium* belonging to the *Erecta* section of the genus, which apparently has not yet been described. The station of first discovery is near Knoxville, Tennessee. Subsequently it was collected near Bryson City, North Carolina. More recently still it was found growing in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park at a station on Deep Creek not far from Bryson City.³ The first two stations may possibly be despoiled (one is practically so already), hence knowledge of its occurrence in the park is all the more significant.

The form in question (PL. 536, FIG. 1) is more readily distinguished from *Trillium erectum* var. *album* (Michx.) Pursh (FIG. 2) than are many well known "species" from one another. However, as a result of extensive observations in the field, as well as critical studies of herbarium specimens, the author is inclined to believe that it is best to regard it as a (biological) variety.

As commonly understood, *T. erectum* var. *album* has white petals and a red to brown ovary; Gates⁴ to the contrary notwithstanding. Furthermore, Professor Dr. H. Humbert, of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, reported in a letter:

"J'ai fait examiner l'échantillon de *Trillium erectum* var. *album* de l'herbier Michaux; mais il n'est pas possible de juger sûrement la

¹ Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory, The University of Tennessee, n. s. 28.

² Printed at the author's expense to insure prompt publication.

³ It has for a long time been known to Dr. B. C. Thomasson, Bryson City, N. C.

⁴ Gates, R. R., The Genus *Trillium*. Ann. Mo. Bot. Garden 4: 43-92 (1917).

couleur de l'ovaire, après une aussi longue conservation. J'inclinerais néanmoins à penser qu'il n'a jamais été blanc."

TRILLIUM ERECTUM, L. var. **blandum**, var. nov. (TAB. 536, FIG. 1), *T. erecto* simile; sepalis ovato-lanceolatis breviter acuminatis; petalis ochroleuco-albis ovatis, acutis vel obtusis; antheris flavis; ovario fructuque globoso albis vel viridi-tinctis.

Plants having essentially the same life-form as *T. erectum* L. and *T. erectum* var. *album* (Michx.) Pursh (pl. 536, fig. 2). Pedicel erect or nearly so. Flower-buds pendulous, taper-pointed, opening in late April or in May. Sepals 3, ovate-lanceolate, slightly exceeding the petals, apex short-acuminate; petals creamy-white, ovate, apex acute to obtuse; stamens 6, anthers yellow; ovary white; fruit globose, white or suffused with green, 3-sided, and thrice double-keeled, ripe in June. Pure colonies in heavily shaded rich woods-loam or humus at elevations from about 1000 to 2000 ft. above sea-level. TYPE: *Jennison* no. 2185 (Flora Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park); University of Tennessee Herbarium, Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. A.

KEY TO *TRILLIUM ERECTUM* AND VARIETIES

- A. Petals atropurpureous.....*T. erectum* L.
- AA. Petals white.....B.
- B. Ovary white; petals typically ovate-acute, cream-white...var. *blandum*.
- BB. Ovary atropurpureous, petals typically lanceolate-acuminate, white.....var. *album*.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tennessee

THE PERSISTENCE OF *OPUNTIA HUMIFUSA* IN CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—A small but vigorous colony of *Opuntia humifusa* Raf. (*O. vulgaris* of Gray's Man., not Mill.) has been discovered recently (January, 1937) in Concord, Massachusetts by A. H. Hepburn, Jr. It is growing in thin soil on a flat-topped outcrop of granitic schist at the foot of Punkatasset Hill near the old Pratt nursery. The station is in an old field or pasture which has reverted to scrubby woods. In the not very distant future, it is probable that the *Opuntia* must gracefully withdraw in favor of *Polypodium virginianum*.

It is a fair presumption that this colony was introduced by Minot Pratt between 1850 and 1875, despite the fact that it is not mentioned in his botanical records (in manuscript) preserved in the Concord Library. Furthermore, A. W. Hosmer did not include *Opuntia* in either of the lists which he published in 1899 as a report on the status of the numerous Pratt introductions in Concord.¹ However, the

¹ RHODORA I: 170-171.



FIG. 1. *TRILLIUM ERECTUM*, var. *BLANDUM*.

FIG. 2. *T. ERECTUM*, var. *ALBUM*.

station is on Minot Pratt's farm and has every appearance of considerable age. Many of the plants fruited in 1938.—R. J. EATON, Cambridge, Mass.

A TOMENTOSE FORM OF *CLADRASTIS LUTEA*.—*Cladrastis lutea* (Michx. f.) Koch, forma **tomentosa** Steyermark, f. nov., foliis subtus et pedicellis dense breviterque villosis.

Lower surface of leaves and pedicels densely short-villous.—ALABAMA: along rocky bluffs of Black Warrior river, near lock 14, Tuscaloosa Co., May 15, 1929, E. J. Palmer, no. 35387 (TYPE in herbarium of Field Museum).

This form of the Yellow Wood is to be expected in other portions of the range of the species.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

COLDENIA NUTTALLII IN MISSOURI.—In a collection of plants made in Crawford County, Missouri in 1935, 1936, and 1937, and sent to the writer for determination by Miss Cora Shoop (now Mrs. Julian A. Steyermark) who at that time was biology teacher at the Steelville high school, occurred a plant entirely unfamiliar. Upon examination it was found to be the western *Coldenia Nuttallii* Hook.

This little annual with small purplish-blue flowers and small conspicuously impressed-veined leaves is a native of sandy or open places in California, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming. The locality where it was found at Steelville, Missouri by Miss Shoop was on open, rocky slopes of a hill in the Steelville high school grounds. The plant was not abundant where it was found. A branch of the "Frisco" railroad runs along the base of this hill and most likely this annual plant has sprung up from seeds which originally were transported by the railroad from some one of the Western states which the "Frisco" line traverses.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

Volume 40, no. 479, including pages 425-464 and plates 521-530, was issued 12 November, 1938.

ERRATA

Page 24, line 19; for *Pt* read *P+*.

Page 52, line 33; for *of* read *or*.

Page 132, line 38; for **succinta** read **succincta**.

Page 136, line 27; for 469 read 470.

Page 172, in table omit decimal points.

Page 281, line 6; for CXXIII read CXXII.

Plate 494: for BALDWINIANUS read BALDWINIANUS.

Page 286, line 28; for Arkansas, Beaver read ARKANSAS: Beaver.

Page 286, line 29; for Oklahoma read OKLAHOMA.

Page 287, line 4; for *carolinense* read *carolinensis*.

Page 289, line 30, page 290, lines 20, 28, 35, 39 and 40, and page 291, lines 7, 10, 11 and 13; for *Renoutria* read *Reynoutria*.

Page 303, line 3; for 10,837 read 11,087.

Page 303, line 18; for *C* read *S*.

Page 303, line 39; for *typica* read *typicum*

Page 308, line 29; for *arveniss* read *arvensis*.

Page 311, line 13; for *zizphoroides* read *zizyphoroides*.

Page 314, line 7; for *uame* read *name*.

Page 320, lines 6 and 12 and page 322, lines 27 and 31; for *Lynosyris* read *Linosyris*.

Page 377, line 16; for *Vigrinia* is *V*. READ *Virginia* is *Vitis*.

Plate 510 and page 395, lines 6, 19 and 24; for *pynostachys* read *cryptostachys*.

Page 424, line 25; for 476 and 235-260 read 477 and 335-360.

Page 435, line 29; for 398 read 378.

Page 455, line 38; for 383 read 382.

Page 458, line 18; for 364 read 369.

INDEX TO VOLUME 40

New scientific names are printed in full-face type

- Abies*, 149–153, 157, 162; *balsamea*, 73, 145, 148, 156, 160, 161, 163, 167, 169–171
Acer, 149–153, 157, 162, 166, 172, 180; sp., 167, 169, 170; *floridanum*, 380, 440, 441; *rubrum*, 148, 452; *Rugelii*, 133; *saccharum*, 145, 146, 161, 431, 433, f. ***Rugelii***, 133; *spicatum*, 73, 145, 170
Aceraceae, 174
Acerates floridana, 378, 435, 454
Acorus, 183
Actinomeris alternifolia, 472
Addition to the Flora of Western Massachusetts, An unexpected, 424
Additional Notes on the *Valerianellas* of North America, 465
Additions to the Minnesota Flora, Extensions of Ranges and, 275
Adiantum pedatum, 382, 385
Aeschynomene virginica, 383
Aesculus discolor, 374, 441
Agastache nepetoides, 382, 455
Ageratum altissimum, 293
Agrimonia, 334; *Brittoniana*, 333; *Brittoniana occidentalis*, 333; *gryosepala*, 334; *striata*, 333, 334, 357, pl. 500, var. ***campanulata***, 333, 334, 357, pl. 500
Agrostis elata, 368
Alchemilla § *Aphanes*, 435; *arvensis*, 435; *microcarpa*, 435, 436, 445
Aletris, 61
Algae, 324
Allies in Western Canada, *Silene Menziesii* and, 212; *Polygonum Kelloggii* and its, 309
Allium vineale, 443
Alnus, 149, 153, 162; sp., 167, 169, 170; *crispa*, 145; *incana*, 145, 148, 156, 159–161, 163; *rugosa*, 252
Alopecurus carolinianus, 372, 387
Alsine, 213
Ambrosia integrifolia, 348; *trifida* β *integrifolia*, 348, f. ***integrifolia***, 347
Amelanchier Fernaldii, 274
America, The Occurrence of *Poa Chaixii* in, 73
Ammophila, 110; *breviligulata*, 279
Ampelamus albidus, 282
Ampelanus, 282
An unexpected Addition to the Flora of Western Massachusetts, 424
Anacharis densa, 368, 385
Anagallis flava, 290
Anaphalis margaritacea, 218, 219, again, 218, f. *anochlora*, 218, var. *occidentalis*, 218, 219, var. *revoluta*, f. ***arachnoidea***, 219, var. *subalpina*, 218
Andromeda glaucophylla, 145
Andropogon furcatus, 156
Anemonella, 375; *thalictroides*, 420
Angstroemia, 359
Annotated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri, Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's, 131
Anonymos aquatica, 339, 340
Another New Hampshire Station for *Rhododendron maximum*, 461
Anotites, 212–214; *debilis*, 213; *Dorrii*, 213; *latifolia*, 213, 214; *Menziesii*, 213; *picta*, 214; *tenerima*, 213; *tereticaulis*, 213
Antennaria ampla, 471; *fallax*, var. *calophylla*, 471; *munda*, 383, 471; *Parlinii*, var. *arnoglossa*, 471; *solitaria*, 371, 375, 471
Anthemis arvensis, var. *agrestis*, 477
Aphanes australis, 436, 445
Apiastrum, 180
Apios americana, f. ***pilosa***, 179
Aplectrum hyemale, 375, 408
Aquilegia formosa, ssp. *callifax*, 136, var. ***callifax***, 136
Arabis, 373, 422, 430–432; *canadensis*, 423; *dentata*, 430; *Drummondii*, 423; *georgiana*, 422; *glabra*, 430; *laevigata*, 382, 422, 423; *lyrata*, 423; *pycnocarpa*, var. *adpressipilis*, 430, var. *typica*, 430; *virginica*, 290, 364, 372, 373, 422; *viridis*, 431, 432
Araceae, 183
Aralia nudicaulis, 163; *racemosa*, 382, 447
Arbutus, 68
Arctoa, 359
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, 145

- Arenaria, 180, 182; lateriflora, 253; Nuttallii, 182; peploides, var. robusta, 462; serphyllifolia, 443
 Arkansas, Two Undescribed Plants from, 71
 Arisaema Dracontium, 377, 402, 431
 Aristida dichotoma, var. Curtissii, 387; longespica, var. geniculata, 250; virgata, 387, 448
 Artemisia campestris, subsp. caudata, 134, var. **caudata**, 134; caudata, 134; Stelleriana, 279; vulgaris, 443, subsp. Wrightii, 134; var. **Wrightii**, 134; Wrightii, 134
 Arthrospira, 271; Gomontiana, 271; subsalsa, 272
 Arundo Donax, 386
 Asarum canadense, 333, f. **Phelpisiae**, 333, 357, **pl. 499**
 Asclepiadaceae, 283
 Asclepias kansana, 133; Meadii, 116; purpurascens, 454; syrica, var. **kansana**, 133
 Ascophyllum, 228; nodosum, 228
 Asimina parviflora, 366, 448; triloba, 375
 Asplenium, 182
 Aster, 148, 161, 163; sp., 156, 158; laevis, var. amplifolius, 254; puniceus, var. lucidulus, 252, 254; spinosus, 434; subulatus, 112, 113, var. euroauster, 112, var. obtusifolius, 112
 Astragalus, 180; canadensis, 383, 436; cyaneus, 180; Engelmanni, 180; **mancus**, 136; puniceus, 181
 Astragalinae, 180
 Asymmetria, 27
 Athyrium thelypteroides, 382, 385
 Atrichum, 359
 Atropis, 393
 Axonopus furcatus, 369

 Baccharis, 322; sarothroides, var. pluricephala, 321
 Baldwin, J. T., Jr., Chromosomes of Kalmiopsis, 278
 Baptisia tinctoria, 462; villosa, 468
 Benzoin aestivale, 462
 Betula, 149-153, 157, 162, 166; sp., 167, 169, 170; lutea, 145, 161; papyrifera, 145, 146, 148, 156, 159, 160, 161, 163; populifolia, 242; pumila, 160, var. glandulifera, 145
 Betulaceae, 174
 Bidens, 280, 348, 351; Beckii, 464; comosa, 247; coronata, 348-350, The Varieties of, 348, pl. 506, var. **brachyodonta**, 349, 350, 358, **pl. 506**, var. β tenuiloba, 348-351, var. **trichosperma**, 349, **350**, 351, 358, pl. 506, var. **typica**, 349, 350, 358, pl. 506; Eatonii, 352; frondosa, 352, f. **anomala**, 352, var. anomala, 352, var. puberula, 352; heterodoxa, 352, 358, pl. 507, var. agnostica, 352, 358, pl. 507, var. atheistica, 352, var. orthodoxa, 352, 358, pl. 507; **infirmata**, 351, 358, **pl. 507**; laevis, 348; mitis, 348, 351, 358, pl. 506; puberula, 352; trichosperma, 348-350, var. tenuiloba, 350; vulgata, 352, f. **puberula**, 352, var. puberula, 352
 Binomials for Native or Introduced Plants in Eastern North America, On Houttuyn's Overlooked, 288
 Blake, Charles H., Wolffella floridana in Massachusetts, 76
 Blue-eyed grass, 462
 Boehmeria cylindrica, var. Drummondiana, 253, var. scabra, 253
 Boraginaceae, 341, 343
 Botrychium ternatum, 151; virginianum, 290
 Brachelytrum erectum, 382, 387
 Brasenia Schreberi, 251, 368, 415
 Brassica, 306, 307, 309; adpressa, 306, 309; alba, 306; arvensis, 306-308, var. Schkuhriana, 308; geniculata, 308, 309; hirta, 306; incana, 309; **kaber**, 306, 308, var. **pinatifida**, 308, var. **Schkuhriana**, 308; Names of three Species of, 306; nigra, 306; orientalis, 307; polymorpha, 307; sinapistrum, 308; villosa, 308
 Braya, 296; pectinata, 304
 Brierly, William B., The Relation of Pinus rigida to Physiographic Features and Soil Types in Central Massachusetts, 72
 Bromus arvensis, 275; Kalmii, 462; purgans, 382, 385, f. laevivaginatatus, 250; tectorum, 275
 Brothara, 359
 Bulbostylis, 391-395; **antillanus**, 392; barbata, 394; capillaris, 394, 395, 482, pl. 510, var. **crebra**, 395, 482, **pl. 510**, var. **isopoda**, 395, 482, **pl. 510**; ciliatifolius, 391; coarctatus, 392; floridanus, 392; nesioticus, 392; nesiotis, 392; portoricensis, 392; stenophyllus, 391

- Burmanna biflora, 383
 Buxbaumia aphylla, 372
- Cacalia, 356; atriplicifolia, 357;
Muhlenbergii, 356; reniformis,
 356, 357; rotundifolia, 356, 357
- Calliergon trifarium, 156, 167
- Callirhoe, 460; alcaeoides, 461;
 digitata, 461; involucrata, 460,
 461, var. **Bushii**, 460, 461; leiocarpa,
 461; Papaver, 461; pedata,
 461; scabriuscula, 461; triangulata,
 461
- Calopogon pulchellus, 180
- Calothrix, 229; crustacea, 75
- Caltha palustris, 382, 421
- Calymperaceae, 359, 360
- Calymperes, 359
- Camassia **hyacinthina**, 131; scilloides, f. **Petersenii**, 178
- Campanula rotundifolia, 251
- Campylopus, 359
- Canada, *Silene Menziesii* and Allies
 in Western, 212
- Cardamine, 373; bulbosa, 422; hirsuta,
 372; pratensis, 275; virginiana, 290
- Carex, 77, 154, 155, 158, 249, 325-327,
 330; sp. 158; abdita, 399; alata,
 251, 330; albicans, 330, 331; in
 Willdenow's Herbarium, *Carex foenea*,
C. straminea and, 325; albulatens,
 327, 330; albursina, 80, 81; argyrantha,
 327, 328; artitecta, var. **subtilirostris**,
 79; Barrattii, 381, 401, 402; blanda,
 80; bromoides, 326, 382, 399; bullata,
 381, 401, 402; Bushii, 460; Buxbaumii, 381, 401;
 caroliniana, 377, 401; Collinsii, 380,
 401; communis, 252; comosa, 251;
 complanata, 401; crinita, 170; crus-corvi,
 var. virginiana, 376, 377; cumulata, 79; \times **Deamii**,
 81; decomposita, 251; digitalis, 374,
 375, 400, 401, 482, pl. 511, var. **macropoda**, 400,
 401, 482, pl. 511, f. podostachys, 400;
 disticha, 326; Emmonsii, 79; festucacea,
 326, 327; flaccosperma, 380, 401, 440;
foenea, 325-328, var. perplexa, 328, *C. straminea*
 and *C. albicans* in Willdenow's Herbarium,
 325; Frankii, 382, 402; gracilescens, 252; graviga,
 var. Lunelliana, 78; Grayii, 382, 402,
 var. hispidula, 402; hormathodes, 329,
 var. Richii, 329; intermedia, 78, 326;
 lagopodioides, 326; laxiflora, 80, var. **serulata**,
 80; Longii, 330; Lunelliana, 79; Meadii,
 80; mesochorea, 78; mirabilis, 330; molesta,
 252; nigro-marginata, 331; normalis, 330;
 § Ouales, 327, 328; ovalis, 328; Peckii,
 331; pensylvanica, 374, 399; podostachys,
 401; retrorsa, 81; Richii, 329; Sartwellii,
 78, var. **stenorrhyncha**, 78; scoparia, 327;
 Shortiana, 81, \times *C. typhina*, 81; siccata, 325-328;
 squarrosa, 402; stipata, 79, var. maxima,
 79; straminea, 326, 327, 329, 330, and *C. albicans* in Willdenow's
 Herbarium, *Carex foenea*, 325, var. *aperta*,
 329, var. *foenea*, 330; stricta, 401, styliflexa,
 80; suberecta, 252, 254; substricta, 252;
 tenera, 329; tetanica, 80; tonsa, 374, 399; tribuloides,
 326; typhina, 81; uberior, 79; umbellata,
 374, 399; varia, 331; vulpinoidea, 376, 399;
 Woodii, 80
- Carey (letter), Tuckerman to, 277
- Carices, 277, 328, 376
- Carphephorus bellidifolius, 366, 448, 458; juncus, 321; tomentosus,
 367, 370, 458
- Carpinus caroliniana, 146
- Caryophyllaceae, 212, 213
- Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri,
 Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's Annotated, 131
- Cat-tail, 183
- Caucalis Anthriscus, 291; japonicus, 291
- Cedar, 429
- Cedars, 426
- Celastrus orbiculatus, 365, 440
- Cenchrus incertus, 390
- Cenomyce cornuto-radiata, 21; squamosa muricella, 14
- Centipeda minima, 219, 220; in Wellesley,
 Massachusetts, Occurrence of, 219; orbicularis, 220
- Central Massachusetts, The Relation of Pinus rigida
 to Physiographic Features and Soil Types in, 72
- Cephalanthus, 76, 252, 389, 414, 447;
 occidentalis, var. pubescens, 458
- Cerastium, 213, 373; tetrandum, 373,
 415; viscosum, 372, 373
- Ceratites capitata, 1
- Cercis, 372

- Cerothamnus pumilus*, 409
Chaerophyllum Anthriscus, 291
Chaerophyllum procumbens, 448; *Tainturieri*, 448
Chamaedaphne, 149-151, 414; *calyculata*, 145, 148, 154-156, 158, 160, 163, 169, 170
Cheilanthes, 182; *tomentosa*, 249
Chenopodium Boscianum, 275
Chiogenes hispidula, 145
Chloris cucullata, 430
Chlorophyceae, 323
Christmas fern, 247
Chromosomes of Kalmiopsis, 278
Chrysogonum virginianum, 375, 472
Chrysopsis, 379, 380, 468; *gossypina*, 366, 379, 467-469, 484, pl. 531; **Longii**, 467, 468, 475, 484, pl. 531; *Nuttallii*, 468; *pilosa*, 467-469
Cimicifuga racemosa, 375, 383, 421
Cirsium lanceolatum, 443; *muticum*, 252, *repandum*, 380, 477
Cistaceae, 40, 41, 47
Cistus, 38
Cladonia, 5, 6, 25; *alpestris*, 26; *alpicola*, 26; *apodocarpa*, 15; *bacillaris*, 9, 25, *f. abbreviata*, 10, *f. clavata*, 9, *f. peritheta*, 9, *f. pityropoda*, 10, *f. reagens*, 9, *f. subtomentosula*, 9, *f. tenuistipitata*, 10; *borbonica*, *f. cylindrica*, 24, *f. squamulosa*, 24; *Boryi*, *f. lacunosa*, 12; *caespiticia*, 14; *carassensis*, 26; *caroliniana*, 12, *f. fibrillosa*, 12, *f. prolifera*, 12, *f. tenuiramea*, 12; subgenus *Cenomyce*, 9; *cenotea*, 26; subsection *Chasmariae*, 12; *chlorophaea*, 6, 16-20, 23, 25, *f. carpophora*, 17, 20, *f. conistea*, 18, *f. costata*, 17, *f. homodactyla*, 17, *f. intermedia*, 17, *f. lepidophora*, 17, 20, *f. pachyphyllina*, 17, *f. peritheta*, 17, *f. prolifera*, 17, 19, *f. pseudotrachyna*, 20, *f. pterygota*, 17, 20, *f. simplex*, 16, 19; subgenus *Cladina*, 6, 7; subsection *Clausae*, 15; *clavulifera*, 5, 15, *f. nudicaulis*, 15, *f. subvestita*, 15; section *Cocciferae*, 9, 10; *coniocraea*, 23, 25, *f. expansa*, 23, *f. phyllostrota*, 23, *f. pycnotheliza*, 23, ***f. stenoscyppha***, 24, *f. truncata*, 23; *conista*, 18, 21; *cornuta* β *Rei*, 22; *cornuto radiata*, 21, 22, 26, *f. radiata*, 21, 22, *f. subulata*, 21; *cristatella*, 25, *f. aurantiaca*, 12, *f. Beauvoisii*, 11, *f. ochrocarpia*, 12, *f. pleurocarpa*, 11, *f. scyphulifera*, 11, *f. squamosissima*, 11, *f. vestita*, 11; *decorticata*, 26; *delicata*, 6, *f. quercina*, 14; *didyma*, *f. subulata*, 11; *digitata*, 6, 10, 11, 26; *fibula*, 22; *fimbriata*, 5, 21, var. *apolepta*, *f. stenoscyppha*, 24, *f. cornuto-radiata*, 21, *f. stenoscyppha*, 24; Group *Foliosae*, 24; *Floerkeana*, var. *carcata*, 9, *f. squamosissima*, 9, var. *intermedia*, 9; *furcata*, 12, 25, var. *palamaea*, 13, var. *pinnata*, 13, *f. foliolosa*, 13, *f. recurva*, 13, var. *racemosa*, 12, *f. corymbosa*, 13, *f. fissa*, 13, *f. furcato-subulata*, 13, *f. racemosella*, 13, *f. squamulifera*, 13, * ζ *fissa*, subvar. *racemosella*, 13; *glauca*, 26; *gracilis*, var. *dilatata*, 16, *f. squamulosa*, 16; *Gravi*, 6, 18, 20, 23, 25, *f. carpophora*, 20, *f. cyathiformis*, 19, ***f. prolifera***, 19, ***f. simplex***, 19, 20, *f. squamulosa*, 19, 20; *impexa*, 6, 8, 9, *f. laxiuscula*, 7, 9; *incrassata*, 12; *macilenta*, 6, 11, *f. granulosa*, 10, *f. styrcella*, 10; *mateocyatha*, *f. leiocyppha*, 16, *f. squamulata*, 16; Group *Megaphyllae*, 15; Group *Microphyllae*, 12; *mitis*, 5, 7, 8, *f. prolifera*, 8; *mitrula*, 25, ***f. epiphylloma***, 15, *f. imbricatula*, 15; *f. microcarpa*, 15, *f. pallida*, 15; *multiformis*, *f. Finkii*, 13, *f. simulata*, 13, *f. subasecyppha*, 13; *nemoxyna*, 22, 23, *f. fibula*, 22, 23, *f. Rei*, 22, 23, *Norrini*, 26; *ochrochlora*, 24, 26; Group *Ochroleucae*, 25; Section *Ochrophaeae*, 12; *papillaria*, *f. epistelis*, 9, *f. molariformis*, 9, *f. papillosa*, 9; *piedmontensis*, *f. epiphylla*, 25, *f. intermedia*, 25, *f. lepidifera*, 25, *f. obconica*, 25, *f. phyllocoma*, 25; *pityrea*, 24, var. *Zwaekhii*, *f. squamulifera*, 24, *f. subacuta*, 15, 24; *pleurota*, 11, 25, *f. decorata*, 11; Group *Podostelides*, 15; Subgenus *Pycnothelia*, 9; *pyxidata*, var. *neglecta*, 16, *f. simplex*, 16; *radiata*, 22; *rangiferina*, 7, *incrassata*, 7, *f. incrassata*, 7, *f. leucitica*, 7, *f. prolifera*, 7, *f. tenuior*, 7, *f. umbellata*, 7; *Rei*, 22, 23; *scabriuscula*, *f. farinacea*, 13; *squamosa*, 13, *f. carneopallida*, 14, *f. callosa*, 14, *f. clavariella*, 14, *f. denticollis*,

- 6, 13, f. frondosa, 14, f. levicorticata, 6, m. pseudocrispata, 14, m. rigida, 14, var. muricella, 14, ♂ muricella, 14, f. muricella, 14, f. murina, 14, f. phyllocoma, 14, f. phyllopoda, 14, f. squamosissima, 14; subsection Stramineo-flaviadae, 11; strepsilis, 24, f. compacta, 24, f. coralloidea, 24, f. glabrata, 24, f. subsessilis, 24; subcariosa, 5, 15, 25, f. evoluta, 15, f. pleurocarpa, 16, f. squamulosa, 16; subsection Subglaucoscentes, 9; sylvatica, 5-8, f. prolifera, 8, f. pygmaea, 7, f. setigera, 7, 8, f. sphagnoides, 7; tenuis, 6, 8, 25, f. flavicans, 8, f. setigera, 8; Group Thallostelides, 16; turgida, 15; subsection Unciales, 12; uncialis, 12, f. obtusata, 12, f. setigera, 12, f. soraligera, 12, f. spinosa, 12; verticillata, f. apoticta, 16, f. evoluta, 16
- Cladoniae, 4, 5, 25; in Connecticut, 5; of Connecticut—III, Notes on the, 4
- Cladophora, 235
- Cladrastis lutea, f. **tomentosa**, 487, **Tomentose Form of**, 487
- Claytonia missouriensis, 132; multicaulis, var. robusta, 132; robusta, 132; virginica, 415, 483, pl. 516, f. **micropetala**, 415, 483, pl. 516, f. **robusta**, 132
- Cleistes divaricata, 367, 407
- Clematis ochroleuca, 374, 421, 441; versicolor, 71, f. **pubescens**, 71; virginiana, var. **missouriensis**, 132
- Clintonia borealis, 145, 163
- Cnicus benedictus, 477
- Cochlearia aquatica, 132
- Coldenia Nuttallii, 487; in Missouri, 487
- Collinsonia canadensis, 382, 456; parviflora, 45
- Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's Annotated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri, Validation of, 131
- Combretaceae, 35
- Commelina crispa, 131; erecta, var. **crispa**, 131
- Compositae, 149-153, 162, 167, 170, 171, 173, 293, 356; sp., 167, 169, 170
- Composites, 146
- Comptonia, 379, 380, 410; asplenifolia, 379; Ceterach, 412; peregrina, 412, 482, pl. 514, var. **asplenifolia**, 410, 412, 482, pl. 514, var. **tomentosa**, 412
- Concerning the Gaspesian National Park, Regulations, 244
- Concord, Massachusetts, Persistence of Opuntia humifusa in, 486
- Congress (Notice), Nomenclature at the next International, 464
- Connecticut—III, Notes on the Cladoniae of, 4
- Conopholis americana, 382, 456, 464
- Conophora, 356
- Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University No. CXXI, 29-69, 87-131, pls. 488-491; No. CXXII, 281-323, 331-358, pls. 494, 497-507; No. CXXIII, 364-424, 434-459, 467-485, pls. 509-535
- Convallaria, 405; racemosa, 405-407, 482, pl. 512
- Coptis trifolia, 145, 290
- Coreopsis, 370, 379, 383; auriculata, 374, 382, 441, 476, 477, 485, pl. 535; callosa, 473; corninsularis, 476; coronata, 349; debilis, 476; § Eucoreopsis, 475; falcata, 474, 484, pl. 534; gladiata, 370, 473, 474, 484, pl. 534; grandiflora, 383, 475, 476, 485, pl. 535; **heterogyna**, 476, 476, 484, pl. 535; heterolepis, 476; intermedia, 476; lanceolata, 383, 476, 485, pl. 535, var. villosa, 475; linifolia, 473, 474; longifolia, 474, 484, pl. 534; mitis, 351; **oniscicarpa**, 472-474, 484, pl. 533, 534; pubescens, 475, 476; trichosperma, 350, 351, var. tenuiloba, 350, 358, pl. 506
- Coriophyllum, 27
- Coriophyllus, 27
- Cornus, 146, 273; canadensis, 148, 163, var. intermedia, 273, 274; florida, 372, 463, f. **rubra**, 133, var. rubra, 133; stolonifera, 161; suecica, 276
- Cory, V. L., Notes on Ephedra in Texas, 215
- Corylus americana, 145; cornuta, 145
- Crataegus, 372; angulata, 133; arborea, 132; atrorubens, 133; Barrettiana, 132; bellica, 132; brachypoda, 133; bracteata, 133; calpodendron, var. **hispidula**, 133, var. **obesa**, 133; collina, var. **secta**, 132, var. **sordida**,

- 132, var. **succincta**, 132; *crus-galli*, var. **Barrettiana**, 132, var. **bellica**, 132, var. **leptophylla**, 132, var. **macra**, 132, var. **pachyphylla**, 132, f. **truncata**, 132; *disjuncta*, var. **magnifolia**, 133; *dumetosa*, 133; *hispidula*, 133; *lanceolata*, 132; *leptophylla*, 132; *lutensis*, 133; *Mackenzii*, var. **bracteata**, 133; *macra*, 132; *magnifolia*, 133; *mollis*, f. **dumetosa**, 133; *obesa*, 133; *ovata*, 132; *pachyphylla*, 132; *paradoxa*, 132; *pertomentosa*, 133; *pruinosa*, f. **angulata**, 133, var. **brachypoda**, 133; *pyracanthoides*, var. **arborea**, 132; *regalis*, var. **paradoxa**, 132; *secta*, 132; *sordida*, 132; *succincta*, 132; *succulenta*, var. **pertomentosa**, 133; *truncata*, 132; *viridis*, var. **atrorubens**, 133, var. **lanceolata**, 132, var. **lutensis**, 133, var. **ovata**, 132
- Crotalaria*, 361, 362; *angulata*, 436; *cuneifolia*, 363; *macrophylla*, 363; *Purshii*, 378, 436; *retusa*, 361, 362; *Retzii*, 363; *rotundifolia*, 436; *sericea*, 362, 363; *spectabilis*, 361-363, 372, 436, in South-eastern Missouri, On the Occurrence of, 361
- Cruciferae, 294
- Cryptotaenia canadensis*, 382, 448
- Ctenium aromaticum*, 367, 387
- Cuscuta cuspidata*, 276
- Cuthbertia graminea*, 181, 366
- Cynanchum carolinense*, 285; *obliquum*, 287; *suberosum*, 284
- Cynoglossum boreale*, 274
- Cyperaceae, 153, 327; sp. 169, 170
- Cyperus acuminatus*, 28; *filiculmis*, var. *oblitus*, 366; *globulosus*, 391; *oxylepis*, 358, in the United States and Mexico, 358; *pilosus* Vahl in the United States, 74
- Dactylis glomerata*, 74, var. *ciliata*, 386
- Datura inermis*, 184; *Stramonium*, 184, var. β *chalybea*, 184, var. **inermis**, 184, var. β *Tatula*, 184, var. *Tatuloides*, 184; *Tatula*, 184
- Delphinium azureum*, var. **Nortonianum**, 132, Nortonianum, 132.
- Dennstaedtia punctilobula*, 383, 385
- Dentaria laciniata*, 375, 421, 422, var. **coalescens**, 421, 422, 483, pl. 520, var. *latifolia*, 253
- Dermestes, 1
- Deschampsia flexuosa*, 279, 382, 387
- Desmodium*, 366; *ciliare*, 437, var. **lancifolium**, 437, 475, 483, pl. 523; *obtusum*, 437; *pauciflorum*, 422, 436; *rhombifolium*, 367; *tenuifolium*, 436
- DeToni, Giuseppe, A Note on Phycological Nomenclature, 27
- Dichodontium*, 359
- Dichothrix* sp., 235
- Dichrocephala Schmidii*, 220
- Dichroma caespitosa*, 391
- Dieranaceae, 359
- Dieranodontium*, 359
- Dieranoweisia*, 359
- Dieranum*, 359
- Digitaria Ischaemum*, 369, var. *mississippiensis*, 250, 369, 387; *serotina*, 370, 387
- Diodia teres*, var. *hystricina*, 372, 458
- Diodonta coronata*, 349
- Dioscorea hirticaulis*, 367
- Diploxys muralis*, 276
- Dirca*, 383; *palustris*, 73, 145, 383, 447
- Disputed Name, *Thalictrum polycarpum* S. Wats., a, 317
- Dondia linearis*, 182
- Dormancy of Seeds (Notice), 324
- Downingia elegans*, 311
- Draba brachycarpa*, 364, 421; *caroliniana*, 181
- Drepanocladus*, 155; *revolvens*, 155, 167; *Wilsoni*, 155, 167
- Drosera brevifolia*, 378, 423; *capillaris*, 423; section *Indicae*, 61; *intermedia* β *corymbosa*, 333, f. **corymbosa**, 333, subvar. *corymbosa*, 333
- Drouet, Dr. Francis (dedication of genus to), 27; Oscillatoriaceae of Southern Massachusetts, 221-241, 255-273; Some Myxophyceae from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, 74; Taylor's Marine Algae (Review), 323
- Drouetia**, 27; **coalescens**, 27
- Dryopteris celsa*, 375, 382-384; *cristata*, 248; *spinulosa*, 248
- Duchesnea indica*, 443
- Dyal, Sarah C., Additional Notes on the Valerianellas of North America, 465; *Valerianella* in North America, 185

- Eastern North America, On Houttuyn's Overlooked Binomials for Native or Introduced Plants in, 288
- Eaton, R. J., Another New Hampshire Station for *Rhododendron maximum*, 461; Persistence of *Opuntia humifusa* in Concord, Massachusetts, 486
- Echinacea purpurea*, 71, var. **arkansana**, 71
- Echinochloa Walteri*, 146, 275
- Echinodorus tenellus*, 27; a correction, 27
- Echinospermum*, 341; *deflexum*, 341, var. *americanum*, 341; *Virginicum*, 341
- Eleocharis*, 86, 249, 378; *capitata*, 378, var. *verrucosa*, 378; *Engelmanni*, 391; *equisetoides*, 251; *melanocarpa*, 371, 391; *ovata*, var. *Heuseri*, 275; *olivacea*, 275; *tenuis*, 378; *tricostata*, 371, 391; *Wolfii*, 86, 251
- Elymus riparius*, 250, 386; *villosus*, 382, 386, f. *arkansanus*, 382, 386
- Empetrum nigrum*, 463
- Ensenia albida*, 282
- Enteromorpha*, 268
- Ephedra*, 215, 216; *antisiphilitica*, 215-217, var. *brachycarpa*, 218; in Texas, Notes on, 215; *nevadensis*, 215-217; **Reedii**, 216, 217; *texana*, 215, 216
- Epigaea repens*, 148, 449
- Epilobium*, 433; *coloratum*, 431, 433
- Equisetum hyemale*, var. *affine*, 385; *variegatum*, 248
- Eragrostis hypnoides*, 369; *peregrina*, 386; *pilifera*, 331; *trichodes*, var. **pilifera**, 331
- Erianthus brevibarbis*, 390, 391; *compactus*, 367, 390; *giganteus*, 390; *strictus*, 371, 390
- Ericaceae*, 149-153, 162, 174; sp., 167, 169, 170
- Eriogon acris*, 344-346, 358, pl. 505, var. *arcuans*, 345, 347, var. *asteroides*, 344, 346, var. *droebachensis*, 344, 346, var. *oligocephalus*, 344, 345, 347; *alpinus*, 345, 347, γ *elata*, 345, var. β , 345, var. *elatus*, 345, var. γ *elatus*, 345-347; *armeriaefolius*, 344, 347; *asteroides*, 344, 346; *borealis*, 345, 347, 358, pl. 505; *droebachensis*, 344, 346; *elatus*, 345-347, 358, pl. 505, var. **oligocephalus**, 344, 346, 347, 358, pl. 505; *elongatus*, 344-346, 358, pl. 505; *glabratus*, 346; *lapiluteus*, 344, 346; *lonchophyllus*, 344-347, var. *laurentianus*, 346, 347; *philadelphicus*, 471; *pilosum*, 468; *pulchellus*, 422, 471; *racemosus*, 347, f. **discoideus**, 347, var. *discoideus*, 347; *strigosus*, var. *discoideus*, 347; § *Trimorphaea*, 344, 346; *vernus*, 379, 471; *yellowstonensis*, 344, 346
- Eriocaulon septangulare*, 146
- Eriophorum virginianum*, 290; *virginicum*, 290
- Eryngium aquaticum*, 447; *yuccifolium*, 379, 447
- Euonymus atropurpureus*, 382, 440
- Eupatorium* 86, 159; *ageratoides*, 293; *altissimum*, 293; *falcatum*, 458; *fistulosum*, 458; *leucolepis*, 368; *purpureum*, 382, 458; *rugosum*, 293; *serotinum*, 86, var. **polyneuron**, 86; *trifoliatum*, 382, 458; *urticaefolium*, 293
- Euphorbia*, 135, 180; *corollata*, 253, 463, var. *mollis*, 253; *dentata*, 135, 136, and *Salsola collina* in Minnesota, 135; *Ipecacuanhae*, 448; *obtusata*, 377; *petaloidea*, 276; *polygonifolia*, 44
- Evans, Alexander W., Notes on the Claydoniae of Connecticut—III, 4
- Evolvulus pilosus*, 181
- Extension of Range of *Pinus Banksiana* in New York, Western, 241; of Range of *Ranunculus Purshii*, 248
- Extensions in the Maine Flora—II, Northeastward, 245; of Ranges and Additions to the Minnesota Flora, 275
- Fagus*, 383, 447; *grandifolia*, var. *caroliniana*, 412, f. *mollis*, 253
- Farwell, O. A., Rare Plants in Michigan, 134
- Featherly, H. I., New *Triodia* from Oklahoma, 243
- Features and Soil Types in Central Massachusetts, The Relation of *Pinus rigida* to Physiographic, 72
- Fedia*, 187, 188; *amarella*, 196; *canaliculata*, 199; *chenopodifolia*, 195, 196; *Fagopyrum*, 195, 196; *longiflora*, 211, 212; *Nuttallii*, 208; *olitoria*, 191; *patellaria*, 188, 193, 194; *radiata*, 188, 204, β

- ? *leiocarpa*, 206; *stenocarpa*, 199; *triquetra*, 195, 196; *umbilicata*, 188, 194, 195; *Woodsiana*, 192
- Fernald, M. L., *Anaphalis margaritacea* again, 218; *Datura Stramonium*, var. *inermis*, 184; New Species, Varieties and Transfers, 331; Noteworthy Plants of Southeastern Virginia, 364-424, 434-459, 467-485, pls. 509-535
- Ferns, (Review) Wherry's Guide to, 247
- Festuca myuros*, 459; *rubra*, 250, var. *lanuginosa*, 250
- Fimbristylis capillaris*, 395
- Fischerella*, 224
- Flora of North America, Moss (review), 359; Nova Scotia, Notes on the, 273; of Western Massachusetts, An unexpected Addition to the, 424
- Flowering Plants of Missouri, Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's Annotated Catalogue of the, 131
- Form of *Cladrastis lutea*, Tomentose, 487
- Forms from Missouri, New Combinations and Undescribed, 177
- Frasera*, 356
- Fraxinus*, 381, 452; *americana*, 375, 382, 449-451; *Americana profunda*, 450; *biltmoreana*, 380, 450; *campestris*, 453; *cinerea*, 375; *Darlingtoniana*, 450, 453; *epiptera*, 451; *fusca*, 452; *lanceolata*, 453; *longifolia*, 452; *Michauxii*, 450, 451; *pennsylvanica*, 450-454, 484, pl. 529, var. **Austini**, 452, 453, pl. 529, var. *lanceolata*, 154, 161, 453; var. **typica**, 452, 453, pl. 529; *profunda*, 450, 452, 484, pl. 528, var. *Ashei*, 450; *pubescens*, 452; *rubicunda*, 452; *rufa*, 452; *tomentosa*, 450-452, 484, pl. 528
- Fremyella grisea*, 75
- Fucus*, 268
- Fuirena*, 396, 397; *hispida*, 397, 398; *pumila*, 397, 398; *simplex*, 254, var. *pumila*, 397, 398; *squarrosa*, 396-398, β *pumila*, 398
- Further Notes on *Verbena stricta*, forma *albiflora*, 244
- Gallardia bicolor*, 355
- Galatium floridanum*, 479; *sanguineum*, 481
- Galium boreale*, var. *hyssopifolium*, 251; *Claytoni*, 181, 254; *tinctorium*, 181, 254; *uniflorum*, 371, 457
- Gaspesian National Park, Regulations Concerning the, 244
- Gaultheria procumbens*, 148
- Gaura*, 99
- Gaylussacia baccata*, 145
- Gentianaceae, 356
- Genus *Lepidospartum*, Type of the, 320
- Geum canadense*, var. *brevipes*, 417; *flavum*, 181; *virginianum*, 181
- Glottidium vesicarium*, 180
- Glyceria*, 380; *acutiflora*, 28; *arkansana*, 380, 385, 386, 441
- Gnaphalium calviceps*, 471; *margaritaceum*, 219; *obtusifolium*, var. *micradenium*, 369, 471, var. *praecox*, 471
- Gonolobus*, 281-283, 285, pl. 494; *Baldwinianus*, 286; *Baldwynianus*, 284, 286, pl. 494; *carolinensis*, 284-287, pl. 494; **decipiens**, 284, 286, 287, pl. 494; **gonocarpus**, 283, 284, pl. 494; *hirsutus*, 282, 285, 286; *laevis*, 282-285, var. *macrophyllus*, 284, 285; *macrophyllus*, 282-285; *obliquus*, 284, 287, pl. 494, var. *Shortii*, 287; *Shortii*, 284, 287, pl. 494; *suberosus*, 284, pl. 494; within the Gray's Manual Range, 281
- Gramineae, 149-153, 161, 162, 166, 167; spp., 148, 169-171
- Grass, 243
- Grasses, 146, 180
- Gray's Manual Range, *Gonolobus* within the, 281
- Grindelia*, 181
- Guide to Ferns (Review), Wherry's, 247
- Gymnosperms, 145
- Hackelia*, 342, 343; **americana**, 341-343, 357, pl. 503; *deflexa*, 341-343, 357, pl. 504, var. *americana*, 341, 342; *virginiana*, 343, 358, pl. 504
- Halenia deflexa*, 274, f. **heterantha**, 340, 341, var. *heterantha*, 340; *heterantha*, 340
- Hamosa manca*, 136
- Hapalosiphon*, 224
- Heat as an Insecticide in the Herbarium, 1
- Heaths, 145, 163

- Hedeoma camporum*, 180
Hedysarum ciliare, 437; *obtusum*, 437
Helenium nudiflorum, 477
Helianthemum, 29, 30, 35, 41, 57; *canadense*, 274; *tripetalum*, 66
Helianthus decapetalus, 290; *dodecapetalus*, 290; *hirsutus*, var. **leoninus**, 133; *leoninus*, 134
Heliopsis helianthoides, 382, 472, var. *solidaginoides*, 422
Helleborus trifolius, 290
Helonias graminea, 354
Hemicarpha micrantha, 462
Hepatica americana, 375, 420
Herbarium, *Carex foenea*, C. straminea and C. albicans in Willdenow's, 325; of University of Oklahoma—I, Notes from, 425; Heat as an Insecticide in the, 1; of Stephen Elliott, Notes on the *Lobelias* in the, 175
Hermann, Frederick J., New or Otherwise Interesting Plants from Indiana, 77
Herpophyllum, 27; *coalescens*, 27
Herpophyllum, 27
Heuchera americana, 375, 423; *puberula* × *H. americana*, var. *hirsuticaulis*, 253
Hieracium florentinum, 482
Hirschfeldia adpressa, 309; *incana*, 309, var. *hirta*, 309
History of Vegetation in Northwestern Wisconsin, The Post-glacial, 137
Hoary Plantain, 457
Hodgdon, Albion R., A Taxonomic Study of *Lechea*, 29–69, 87–131, pls. 488–491
Holosteum umbellatum, 372, 373, 415
Hopkins, Milton, Notes from Herbarium of University of Oklahoma—I, 425
Hormidium sp., 76
Hormogoneales, 235
Hottonia inflata, 449
Houstonia longifolia, 382, 458; *patens*, 458; *tenuifolia*, 372
Houttuyn's Overlooked Binomials for Native or Introduced Plants in Eastern North America, On, 288
Hudsonia, 35, 41; *tomentosa*, 35
Hutchinsia calycina, 298, var. β , 300, 301, β *americana*, 298, var. γ , 300, var. *integrifolia*, 300, 301
Hybanthus concolor, 375, 382, 447
Hydrangea arborescens, 374, 375, 423
Hydrocoleum, 224, 227; *glutinosum*, 228–230, 268, 273; *Holdenii*, 228–230, 268, 273; *Lyngbyaceum*, 228; *majus*, 229, 230
Hydrocoleus, 227
Hydrocotyle verticillata, 253
Hydroleucum glutinosum, 75
Hydrophyllum virginianum, 341, f. **simplicifolium**, 341, pl. 502
Hypericum adpressum, 442; *denticulatum*, var. *ovalifolium*, 371, 442; *nudiflorum*, 442; *perforatum*, 443; *prolificum*, 382, 442; *setosum*, 366, 442
Hypheothrix, 225
Hypoxis hirsuta, 462; *leptocarpa*, 407
Hystrix patula, 375, 387
Impatiens pallida, 179, var. *alba*, 179; f. **dichroma**, 179, f. *speciosa*, 179
Inactis, 225
Indiana, New or Otherwise Interesting Plants from, 77
Insecticide in the Herbarium, Heat as, 1
Interesting Plants from Indiana, New or Otherwise, 77
International Congress (Notice), Nomenclature at the next, 464
Introduced Plants in Eastern North America, On Houttuyn's Overlooked Binomials for Native or, 288
Inula gossypina, 468
Iodanthus pinnatifidus, 430
Ionoxalis, 180
Ipomoea lacunosa, f. **purpurata**, 454
Iris Pseudacorus, 279; *setosa*, var. *canadensis*, 274
Isoetes, 247
Isolepis, 392, 393; § *Bulbostylis*, 395; *capillaris*, 395; *ciliatifolius*, 391; *coarctata*, 392; *Langsdorffii*, 395; *stenophylla*, 391, 393
Iva oraria, 274
Ivesia Jaegeri, 136
Jack pine, 165
Jack pines, 242
Jennison, H. M., *Trillium erectum*, var. *blandum*, var. *nov.*, 485
Jones, George Neville, New Variety of *Polygonum* from Washington, 359

- Juglans amara*, 452; *cinerea*, 146, 375, 412; *squamosa*, 452
Juncoides echinatum, 84; *pilosum*, var. *michiganense*, 404, var. *saltuense*, 404
Juncaceae, 77
Juncus, 40, 459; *articulatus*, 460; *asper*, 460; *brachycarpus*, 378, 403; *brachycephalus*, 460, f. **hexandrus**, 460; *brunnescens*, 71; *caesariensis*, 460; *Elliotii*, 381, 403; *ensifolius*, 71; from Utah, A New, 69; *Gerardi*, 81; group *Ensifolii*, 71; *interior*, 459; *macer*, 82, f. **anthelatus**, 81–83, f. **discretiflorus**, 82, f. **Williamsii**, 82; *nevadensis*, 71; *repens*, 368; *saximontanus*, 71; *scirpoides*, 378, 403; *secundus*, 83; *tenuis*, var. *anthelatus*, 81, var. *Williamsii*, 82, 83; **utahensis**, 69, 71; *xiphioides*, 71
Juniper, 425, 426, 429
Juniperus, 180; "Ashei," 426; *horizontalis*, 274; *mexicana*, 425–427; *virginiana*, 427
Justicia, 376
Kalmia, 278; *angustifolia*, var. *caroliniana*, 449; *glauca*, 278; *latifolia*, 278; *polifolia*, 145
Kalmiopsis, 278; Chromosomes of, 278; *Leachiana*, 278
Labiatae, 292
Lachnanthes, 61
Lachnocaulon anceps, 402
Lactuca, 479, 481; *campestris*, 481; *canadensis*, 480, 481, var. *elongata*, 481, var. *integrifolia*, 481, var. *longifolia*, 481, var. *obovata*, 481, f. **Steelei**, 481, var. *typica*, 481; *elongata*, 481, α *longifolia*, 481, γ *sanguinea*, 478, 481; *hirsuta*, 477–481, f. *calvifolia*, 478, 481, var. **genuina**, 481, var. **sanguinea**, 481, 482; *integrifolia*, 481; *longifolia*, 481; *ludoviciana*, 481, f. **campestris**, 481; *sanguinea*, 478–481; *Steelei*, 481; *villosa*, 481
Lakela, Olga, Plants New to Minnesota, 279; The Occurrence of *Poa Chaixii* in America, 73
Laminaria, 26
Lamium amplexicaule, 445
Laportea canadensis, 280, 382, 413
Lappula, 343; *americana*, 341; *brachystyla*, 344; *deflexa*, 341, 342, var. *americana*, 341; *Redowskii*, 344
Larisey, Mary Maxine, On the Occurrence of *Crotalaria spectabilis* in Southeastern Missouri, 361
Larix, 149, 152; *laricina*, 145, 154, 160, 169, 170
Lathyrus hirsutus, 438
Lechea, 29, 30, 33–35, 38–42, 44, 47, 51, 57, 63, 64, 66, 68, 92, 97, 99, 100, 102, 111, 112, 115, 121, 129, 130; A Taxonomic Study of, 29–69, 87–131, pls. 488–491; *brevifolia*, 60; section *Brevisepalae*, 33, 34; *cernua*, 33, 36–39, 42, 49, 93, 100–103, 130, pl. 490; section *Cernuae*, 34, 102; *chinensis*, 29; *cinerea*, 32, 104–106; *cinerea* var. *Torreyi*, 32, 104, 106; *eubensis*, 31, 32, 34, 42, 49, 93, 101, 103, 104, 130, pl. 490; *Deckertii*, 33, 34, 38, 42, 48, 93–96, 98, 101, 130; *depressa*, 66; *divaricata*, 32, 34, 38, 39, 42, 48, 93, 96–98, 101, 103, 130, pl. 490; section *Divaricatae*, 34; *Drummondii*, 31, 33, 50–52, 54, 66; subgenus *Eudiexa*, 30, 63, 90; section *Eulechea*, 47; *exserta*, 33, 34, 62, 65; *intermedia*, 32, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 49, 60, 61, 93, 110, 112, 115, 121–123, 125, 127–129, var. **depauperata**, 35, 36, 49, 120, 124, **127**, 131, **pl. 491**, var. *juniperina*, 120, 124–126, 128, 129, 131, pl. 491, var. **laurentiana**, 120, 124, **127**, 129, 131, **pl. 491**, var. **typica**, 120, **124**, 125, 129, 131, pl. 491; *juncifolia*, 90; *juniperina*, 32, 33, 123, 126, 128; subgenus *Lechea*, 30; subgenus *Lechidium*, 32, 37, 40; section *Lechidium*, 33, 47; *Leggettii*, 32, 33, 40, 41, 43, 49, 60, 107, 110, 115–117, 121–123, 128, var. *intermedia*, 125, var. **moniliformis**, 36, 43, 95, 117, **118**, 120, 122, 123 131, pl. 491, var. **ramosissima**, 36, 37, 107, 117, **119**, 120, 123, 131, **pl. 491**, var. **typica**, 36, 93, 111, 115–117, 120, 122, 123, 131, pl. 491; section *Longisepalae*, 33, 34; *major*, 29, 30, 32, 33, 53, 56, 57, 97, var. β *divaricata*, 33, 97, var. *divaricata*, 97, var. α *villosa*, 33, 54, var. *villosa*, 54; *maritima*, 30–33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 49, 60, 61, 93, 107, 109–113, 128, var. *interior*, 33, 109, 111, var. **sub-**

- cylindrica**, 49, 101, 108, **109**, 112, var. **typica**, 91, 101, **108**, 109, 112, 131, pl. 490, var. **virginica**, 93, 101, 108, **109**, 111–113, 131, **pl. 490**; subgenus *Melandra*, 30, 90, 106; **mensalis**, 37, 42, 48, 67, **92**, 93, 101, 130, **pl. 489**; minor, 29–32, 38, 39, 41–44, 48, 54–61, 88, 93, 99, 100, 117, 121, 125, 128, α , 99, f. *stricta*, 114, var. α , 31, 91, var. β , 31, 88, 91, var. *dumosa*, 31, 88, var. γ , 88, 91, var. *gracilis*, 31, 91, 99, var. *maritima*, 32, 109; *moniliformis*, 33, 119, 122, 123; *mucronata*, 54, 56; *myriophylla*, 33, 94–96, pl. 489; section *Myriophyllae*, 34; *novae-caesareae*, 31, 59–61; *patula*, 31, 33–35, 38, 39, 41, 48, 55, 61, 63–65, 93–95, 98, 107, 113; *pauciflora*, 60; *prismatica*, 33, 34, 62–65; *racemulosa*, 29–32, 41–44, 48, 60, 61, 91, 93, 98–102, 107, 128, 130, pl. 488; **san-sabeana**, 33, 37, 38, 40, 42, 47, **49**, 52, 55, 67, 90, 93, 102, 103, 130, pl. 488; *secundiflora*, 60, 88, 90; *sessilifolia*, 63; *Skinneri*, 66; *stellata*, 61; *stricta*, 32, 36, 45, 49, 113–115, 120; *tenuifolia*, 29–32, 35, 37–41, 43, 48, 51, 60, 67, 87, 90–93, 101, 103, 110, 115, 128, 130, var. **occidentalis**, 67, 88, **89**, 92, 93, 101, 130, **pl. 489**; *thesioides*, 31, 88, 90; *thymifolia*, 29–32, 59–61, 109, 110, 128; *Torreyi*, 32, 37, 41, 49, 93, 101, 103–107, 113, 123, 130, pl. 490, var. **congesta**, 37, 45, 101, 103, **105**, 106, 131, pl. 490, var. *typica*, 42; *tripetala*, 32, 34, 37, 40, 46–48, 51, 55, 65–69, 93, 130; *uniflora*, 60, 61; *verna*, 90; *verticillata*, 29, 30; *villosa*, 30–34, 36–40, 48, 51–53, 56–58, 61, 90, 93, 97, 98, 110, 111, 128, var. **macrotheca**, 48, 53, **54**, 55, 58, 130, **pl. 488**, var. **Schaffneri**, 36, 41, 53, **54**, 55, 57, 58, 66, 93, var. **typica**, 34–36, 41, 43, **53**–55, 57, 58, 130, pl. 488
- Lecheas*, 93, 123
- Lechidium*, 31, 51; *Drummondii*, 31, 50, 51
- Ledum groenlandicum*, 145, 148, 154, 156, 160, 163
- Legumes, 146
- Leibleinia* sp. 235
- Lemna*, 76
- Lemotris hyacinthina*, 131
- Lepachys*, 353; *columnaris*, var. *pulcherrima*, 353
- Lepidium apetalum*, 182; *calycinum*, 298; *campestre*, 432; *densiflorum*, 182
- Lepidospartum*, 320; *squamatum*, 320–323, var. *obtectum*, 322, var. **Palmeri**, 321, **322**, 323; Type of the Genus, 320
- Lespedeza*, 367; *acuticarpa*, 437; *capitata*, 367, 437, var. **hirtiformis**, **437**, 475, 483, **pl. 524**, var. *longifolia*, 437; *cuneata*, 437; *hirta*, 367, 437; *intermedia*, f. *Hahnii*, 432, 433; *leptostachya*, 115
- (letter), Tuckerman to Carey, 277
- Leucobryaceae, 359
- Leucobryum*, 359
- Liatris* sp., 156, 158; *spicata*, 366, 459
- Lichen digitatus*, 10; *fibula*, 22; *radiatus*, 21, 22
- Ligustrum vulgare*, 443
- Lilaeopsis lineata*, 463
- Lilium canadense*, 274
- Limnanthemum lacunosum*, 338, 340, α , 338, 339, β *australe*, 339
- Linaria vulgaris*, 443
- Linosyris squamata*, 320, 321, var. *Breweri*, 320, 321, var. *Palmeri*, 320, 322
- Linum San-Sabea*nium, 50, 51
- Liparis*, 249; *liliifolia*, 252; *Loeselii*, 251, 252
- Lippia lanceolata*, 372
- Liquidambar peregrina*, 379, 411, 412; *styraciflua*, 452
- Litchfield, E. W. and Pratt, W. F., Western Extension of Range of *Pinus Banksiana* in New York, 241
- Lithosiphon*, 26
- Litosiphon pusillus*, 26, 27
- Lithospermum arvense*, 445
- Lobelia*, 175; *amoena*, 175–177; *Cardinalis*, 175, 176; *Claytoniana*, 175–177; *elongata*, 175–177, 181; *glandulosa*, 175–177; *gracilis*, 176; *inflata*, 176; *Kalmii*, 176; *leptostachys*, 177; *Nuttalli*, 176; *pallida*, 175–177; *paludosa*, 176, 177; *puberula*, 175–177, var. *glabella*, 175, 177; *siphilitica*, 175, 176; *spicata*, 177, var. *leptostachys*, 175, 177, var. *originalis*, 176, var. *scaposa*, 176, 177
- Lobelias* in the Herbarium of Stephen Elliott, Notes on the, 175

- Loiseleuria, 278
 Lolium perenne, 373
 Lomatium, 180
 Lonicera, 145; japonica, 443
 Lophiola, 273; americana, 274; aurea, 355
 Lophotarpus calycinus f. **fluitans**, 177, var. spongiosus, 462; fluitans, 178
 Ludwigia brevipes, 447; sphaerocarpa, var. jungens, 371, 447
 Luzula, 83; bulbosa, 372, 403; campestris, 83, var. bulbosa, 83, 84, var. echinata, 83, var. multiflora, 83, 84; caroliniae, 403, var. **saltuensis**, 404; **echinata**, 83, 84, 85, 403, var. **mesochorea**, 84, 85; multiflora, 83-85, var. **bulbosa**, 84, 85; saltuensis, 404
 Lycopodium annotinum, 149-153, 162, 163, 169, 170; clavatum, 149-153, 162, 167, 169, 170; undatum, 149, 166, 167; lucidulum, 153, 375, 385; obscurum, 149, 163; tristachyum, 385
 Lyellia, 359
 Lyngbya, 224, 232, 262; aestuarii, 75, 224, 229, 233, 235, 236, f. aeruginosa, 236, f. ferruginea, 236, f. limicola, 228, 236, f. natans, 236, f. symplocoidea, 224, 236; confervoides, 234, 237, 238; Diguetti, 234, 235; epiphytica, 233, 235; ferruginea, 236; gigantea, 267; hahatonkensis, 76, 262; infixa, 233, 234, 273; Lagerheimii, 233, 235, 273; lutea, 234, 238; luteofusca, 237; majuscula, 234, 236, 237; nigrescens, var. major, 228; ochracea, 234, 238; semiplena, 234, 237-240, 262; stagnina, 236; tenerrima, 238
 Lyngbyas, 236
 Lysimachia ciliata, 449; quadrifolia, 290
 Maine Flora—II, Northeastward Extensions in the, 245; Plants, Notes on some, 462
 Malva borealis, 442; pusilla, 442; rotundifolia, 442
 Malveae, 460
 Manual Range, Gonolobus Within the Gray's, 281
 Marine Algae (Review), Taylor's, 323
 Marsilea, 182
 Marsiliaceae, 182
 Martin, Robert F., A New Juncus from Utah, 69; A New Selenia from Texas, 183; Miscellaneous Notes on United States Plants, 459
 McVaugh, Rogers, Notes on the Lobelias in the Herbarium of Stephen Elliott, 175
 Massachusetts, An unexpected Addition to the Flora of Western, 424; Occurrence of Centipeda minima in Wellesley, 219; Oscillatoriaceae of Southern, 221-241, 255-273; Persistence of Opuntia humifusa in Concord, 486; Some Myxophyceae from Nantucket Island, 74; The Relation of Pinus rigida to Physiographic Features and Soil Types in Central, 72; Wolfiella floridana in, 76
 Medeola virginiana, 290; virginica, 290
 Mediterranean Fruit Fly, 1
 Melica mutica, 386
 Menispermum canadense, 375, 382, 421, 422
 Menyanthes punctata, 339; trachysperma, 339, 340; trifoliata, 251, var. minor, 254
 Merrill, E. D., On Houttuyn's Overlooked Binomials for Native or Introduced Plants in Eastern North America, 288
 Mesadenia, 356; Muhlenbergii, 356; rotundifolia, 356, 357
 Mexican cedar, 427
 Mexico, Cyperus oxylepis in the United States and, 358
 Michigan, Rare Plants in, 134
 Microchaete grisea, 75
 Microcoleus, 224, 230; chthonoplastes, 231; lacustris, 230, 231; paludosus, 230, 231; tenerrimus, 231, 232; vaginatus, 231, var. Vaucheri, 231, 232
 Microcystis, 259; aeruginosa, 259
 Milius effusum, 74, 380, 386
 Mimulus ringens \times M. alatus, 254
 Minnesota, Euphorbia dentata and Salsola collina in, 135; Flora, Extensions of Ranges and Additions to the, 275; Plants New to, 279
 Miscellaneous Notes on United States Plants, 459
 Missouri, Coldenia Nuttallii in, 487; Najas gracillima, in, 28; New Combinations and Undescribed Forms from, 177; Plants New to, 249; Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's An-

- notated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of, 131
- Mitella nuda*, 145
- Moneses uniflora*, 145
- Monocotyledons, 182
- Moore, John W., *Euphorbia dentata* and *Salsola collina* in Minnesota, 136
- Moss Flora of North America (review), 359
- Moyle, John B., Notes from the University of Minnesota Herbarium, 275
- Muhlenbergia capillaris*, 387
- Mulgedium floridanum*, 479
- Museum beetles, 1
- Mustards, 306
- Myosotis deflexa*, 341; *versicolor*, 455
- Myosurus minimus*, 372, 373, 420; *Shortii*, 45
- Myrica*, 408, 409; *asplenifolia*, 145, 156, 379, 410-412, 482; *cerifera*, 408, 409, β *media*, 409, 410, *pumila*, 410, γ *pumila*, 408, 409; *Comptonia*, 412; *Curtissi*, 409, 410, *var. media*, 409, 410; *Gale*, 145; *heterophylla*, 409, 410, *var. Curtissi*, 410; *peregrina*, 412; *pensilvanica*, 410; *pensylvanica*, 410; *pumila*, 408, 409; *pusilla*, 408, 409, 448; *sessilifolia*, 409, 410, *var. latifolia*, 409, 410
- Myxophyceae, 232, 236, 240; from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, Some, 74
- Naiadaceae, 183
- Najadaceae, 183
- Najas*, 28, 183; *gracillima*, 28, in Missouri, 28
- Name, *Thalictrum polycarpum* S. Wats., a Disputed, 317
- Names of three Species of Brassica, 306
- Nannfeldt, J. A., Nomenclature at the next International Congress (Notice), 464
- Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, Some Myxophyceae from, 74
- \times *Narcissus Barrii*, 407
- Narcissus incomparabilis*, 407
- Nardus*, 134, 135; *stricta*, 134
- National Park, Regulations Concerning the Gaspesian, 244
- Native or Introduced Plants in Eastern North America, On Houttuyn's Overlooked Binomials for, 288
- Nemopanthus mucronata*, 161
- Nemophila microcalyx*, 375, 454
- Neobeckia aquatica*, 132
- New Combinations and Undescribed Forms from Missouri, 177; Hampshire Station for *Rhododendron maximum*, Another, 461; *Juncus* from Utah, 69; or Otherwise Interesting Plants from Indiana, 77; *Selenia* from Texas, 183; Species, Varieties and Transfers, 331-358, pls. 497-507; to Minnesota, Plants, 279; *Triodia* from Oklahoma, 243; Variety of *Polygonum* from Washington, 359; York, Western Extension of Range of *Pinus Banksiana* in, 241
- Nichols, G. E., Moss Flora of North America (review), 359
- Nodularia spumigena*, *var. genuina*, 75
- Nomenclature, A Note on Phycological, 27; at the next International Congress (Notice), 464
- North America, Additional Notes on the *Valerianellas* of, 465; On Houttuyn's Overlooked Binomials for Native or Introduced Plants in Eastern, 288; (review), Moss Flora of, 359; *Valerianella* in, 185
- Northeastward Extensions in the Maine Flora—II, 245
- Nostoc Muscorum*, 75
- Note on Phycological Nomenclature, A, 27
- Notes from the Herbarium of University of Oklahoma—I, 425; from the University of Minnesota Herbarium—I, 275; on *Ephedra* in Texas, 215; on some Maine Plants, 462; on the *Cladoniae* of Connecticut—III, 4; on the Flora of Nova Scotia, 273; on the *Lobelias* in the Herbarium of Stephen Elliott, 175; on the *Valerianellas* of North America, Additional, 465; on United States Plants, Miscellaneous, 459; on *Verbena stricta*, f. *albiflora*, Further, 244
- Noteworthy Plants of Southeastern Virginia, 364-424, 434-459, 467-485, pls. 509-535
- Nova Scotia, Notes on the Flora of, 273
- Nuphar fluviatile*, 368
- Nuttallia pedata*, 461

- Nymphaea alba*, f. *rosea*, 368, 415
Nymphaeaceae, 149, 166; sp., 166, 167, 169
Nymphoides, 338; *aquaticum*, 339; ***cordatum***, 338, 339; *lacunosum*, 338, 339
Nymphozanthus, 148, 155
Nyssa aquatica, 251, 385, 452

Obeliscaria pulcherrima, 353
Obelisteca, 353
Obolaria, 375; *virginica*, 364, 454
Occurrence of *Centipeda minima* in Wellesley, Massachusetts, 219; of *Crotalaria spectabilis* in Southeastern Missouri, On the, 361; of *Poa Chaixii* in America, The, 73
Octoblepharum, 359
Odontostephana Baldwiniana, 286; *carolinensis*, 285; *decipiens*, 286; *obliqua*, 287; *Shortii*, 287
Oenothera, 180; *caespitosa*, 354; *missouriensis*, 354
Oklahoma, New Triodia from, 243; —I, Notes from Herbarium of University of, 425
Oldenlandia Boscii, 369, 458
Oligotrichum, 359
On the Occurrence of *Crotalaria spectabilis* in Southeastern Missouri, 361
Oncophorus, 359
Oncostylis, 395
O'Neill, Hugh, *Cyperus oxylepis* in the United States and Mexico, 358; *Cyperus pilosus* Vahl in the United States, 74; Heat as an Insecticide in the Herbarium, 1
Oniscus, 474
Ophioglossaceae, 182
Ophioglossum vulgatum, 462
Opuntia, 380, 486; *humifusa*, 448, 486, in Concord, Massachusetts, Persistence of, 486; *vulgaris*, 486
Orchis spectabilis, 375, 407
Oreoweisia, 359
Oscillaria, 263
Oscillatoria, 225, 230, 255, 263; sp., 270; *Agardhii*, 264; *amphibia*, 232, 265, 269; *anguina*, 264, 265, 267; *angustissima*, 264; *animalis*, 264; *Bonnemaisoniae*, 229; *brevis*, 76, 266, 269, 270, var. *neapolitana*, 264, 266, 270; *chalybea*, 264; *chlorina*, 265, 269, 273; *Corallinae*, 268; *curviceps*, 264; *formosa*, 267, 271; *granulata*, 266, 270; *Grunowiana*, 264; *laetevi-*
rens, 259, 266, 268, 270; *limosa*, 264, 268, var. *chalybea*, 76; *luteola*, 266, 270; *margaritifera*, 228, 229, 265, 267, 268; *nigra*, 264; *nigroviridis*, 75, 76, 265, 268; *Okeni*, 264; *ornata*, 264, 267, 269; *princeps*, 264, 267, 269; *proboscidea*, 264, 267; *prolifera*, 264; *rubescens*, 264; *sancta*, 264; *splendida*, 266, 269; *subtorulosa*, 231, 263; § *Oscillaria*, 263; *subuliformis*, 264, 270; *tenuis*, 265, 268, var. *natans*, 269, var. *tergestina*, 269; *terebriformis*, 264
Oscillatoriaceae, 221, 232, 266; of Southern Massachusetts, 221–241, 255–273; Tribe *Lyngbyeae*, 224, 232; Tribe *Vaginarieae*, 224, 225, 232
Osmorhiza longistylis, var. *villicaulis*, 383, 448
Osmunda, 182; *regalis*, 161; *virginica*, 290
Osmundaceae, 182
Ostrya, 150, 157, 172; *virginiana*, 170, 382, 412
Ottley, Alice M., Occurrence of *Centipeda minima* in Wellesley, Massachusetts, 219
Overlooked Binomials for Native or Introduced Plants in Eastern North America, On Houttuyn's, 288
Oxalis, 180; *Europaea*, var. *Bushii*, f. *vestita*, 253
Oxypolis rigidior, 367, 449

Palmer and Steyermark's Annotated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri, Validation of Combinations in, 131
Panax trifoliatum, 290; *trifolium*, 246, 247, 290
Panicum, 367, 370, 372, 388; *aculeatum*, 333; *agrostoides*, 369, 389, var. *condensum*, 390; *amarum*, 389; *anceps*, var., 390; *boreale*, 332; *calliphylum*, 250; *chrysopsidifolium*, 378, 389; *clandestinum*, 333; *Clutei*, 333; *Commonsianum*, 366, 389; *consanguineum*, 381, 401; *cryptanthum*, 333; *hemitomum*, 371, 390; *hians*, 390; *mundum*, 332, 333; *mutabile*, 389; *oligosanthes*, 250; ***recognitum***, 331–333, 357, pls. **497, 498**; *rhizomatum*, 390; *scabriusculum*, 332, 381, 401; sub- § *Scoparia*, 331, 333; *sphaero-*

- carpum, 333; spretum, 371, 389; villosissimum, var. pseudopubes-cens, 251; Wrightianum, 389
- Paraleucobryum, 359
- Park, Regulations Concerning the Gaspesian National, 244
- Parnassia grandifolia, 254
- Paronychia canadensis, 414
- Paspalum, 367, 372, 388; bifidum, 372, 388, 389, var. **projectum**, 388, 482, pl. 509; ciliatifolium, 429; dissectum, 369, 370, 387; lentiferum, 367; praecox, var. Curtisianum, 367, 388
- Patellaria fusca, f. pyxioides, e. m. perithetum, 18
- Pedicularis, 292; canadensis, 456; euphrasioides, 292; labradorica, 292, 293, pl. 495; lanceolata, 252, 254
- Pennsylvanian Sharp-keyed Ash, 450
- Pentstemon digitalis, 463; oklaho-mensis, 181; pallidus, 463
- Perkins, Anne E., Echinodorus tenellus, a correction, 27; Notes on some Maine Plants, 462
- Perry, Lily M., Gonolobus within the Gray's Manual Range, 281
- Persea palustris, 421
- Persistence of Opuntia humifusa in Concord, Massachusetts, 486
- Petasites sp., 163
- Phacelia, 374; congesta, 180; dubia, 374, 441, 455
- Phaeophyceae, 323
- Phanerogamae, 281
- Phaseolus polystachyus, 380, 438
- Phlox carolina, var. triflora, 381, 454; nivalis, 364, 366, 441, 448, 454
- Phormidium, 225, 255, 259, 263; ambiguum, 224, 237, 258, 262, 267; angustissimum, 260, 261; autumnale, 75, 232, 255, 258, 262; Corium, 240, 257, 261; Ecto-carpi, 260; favosum, 255, 262; fragile, 256, 260; inundatum, 255, 261; laminosum, 255; luridum, 75, 256, 260; molle, 256, 260, 273; mucicola, 255, 259; papyraceum, 240, 257, 261; penicillatum, 255; persicinum, 256, 259, 260, 270, 273; pulvinatum, 240; purpurascens, 255; Retzii, 241, 258, 262; Setchellianum, 255; subfuscum, 255; submembranaceum, 240, 258, 262, 263; subtorulosum, 263; tenue, 257, 260, 261; tinctorium, 256, 260; Treleasei, 255; uncina-tum, 255; valderianum, 257, 261; Woronichinii, 240
- Phryma leptostachya, 431
- Phycological Nomenclature, A Note on, 27
- Physalis, 380; monticola, 380, 456
- Physiographic Features and Soil Types in Central Massachusetts, The Relation of Pinus rigida to, 72
- Physocarpus opulifolius, 382, 423
- Physostegia, 455; denticulata, 455
- Picea, 149-153, 157, 161-163, 165, 166, 168, 169, 171-173; canadensis, 73; glauca, 143, 145, 154, 167, 169-171; mariana, 145, 148, 154-156, 160, 163, 167, 169-171
- Pinus, 68, 166, 169, 172, 173; Banksiana, 145, 147, 149-153, 155-160, 162, 165, 167, 169-171, 173, 241, 242, in New York, Western Extension of Range of, 241; resinosa, 145, 147-153, 155-162, 167, 169-171, 173; rigida, 72, 241, to Physiographic Features and Soil Types in Central Massachusetts, The Relation of, 72; Strobus, 73, 145-154, 157, 160-163, 167, 169, 170; Taeda, 74
- Plagiobothrys leptocladus, 311
- Plantago, 373; arenaria, 276; hetero-phylla, 364, 372, 373, 457; pur-purascens, 457; rhodosperma, 457; virginica, 373, 374, 424, 457, 484, pl. 530, var. longifolia, 457, var. progressa, 457, var. **virides-cens**, 456, 457, 484, pl. 530
- Plantain, 424
- Plants from Arkansas, Two Unde-scribed, 71; from Indiana, New or Otherwise Interesting, 77; in Eastern North America, On Houttuyn's Overlooked Bino-mials for Native or Introduced, 288; in Michigan, Rare, 134; Miscellaneous Notes on United States, 459; New to Minnesota, 279; New to Missouri, 249; Notes on some Maine, 462; of Missouri, Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's Annot-ated Catalogue of the Flowering, 131; of Southeastern Virginia, Noteworthy, 364-424, 434-459, 467-485, pls. 509-535
- Plectonema, 222, 224, 232; Wollei, 236
- Plectritis, 187

- Pleuropterus, 289-291; *cuspidatus*, 290, 291; *Zuccarinii*, 290, 291
- Poa, 393; *Chaixii*, 73, 74, 279, in America, The Occurrence of, 73; *Chapmaniana*, 372, 373, 386; *compressa*, 443; *cuspidata*, 386; *nemoralis*, 74; *pratensis*, 445
- Podophyllum, 374
- Pogogyne zizyphoroides, 311
- Pogonatum, 359; *alpinum*, 360; *brachyphyllum*, 360; *capillare*, 360
- Pogotrichum, 27; *filiforme*, 26, On, 26
- Polemonium occidentale, 280
- Polyctenium, 294-296, 303, pl. 496; *bisulcatum*, 304, 305; *Fremontii*, 303-305, var. **bisulcatum**, 303, **304**, 305, pl. 305, var. **typicum**, 303, **304**, 305, pl. 496; *glabellum*, 304, 305; *Smelowskia* and, 294
- Polygala, 377; *ambigua*, 439; *cruciata*, 366, var. *cuspidata*, 366, 439, var. *ramosior*, 439; *Harperi*, 439; *Pretzii*, 335-337, 439; *ramosa*, 378, 435; *ramosior*, 366, 439; *verticillata*, 334-338, 357, 377, 439, 440, pl. 501, var. *ambigua*, 377, 439, 440, 483, pl. 525, var. **dolichoptera**, 439, 440, 483, pl. 525, var. **isocycla**, **334-336**, 338, 357, pl. 501, var. *sphenostachya*, 338, 357, pl. 501
- Polygonaceae, 290
- Polygonatum racemosum, 405; *ramosum*, 405, 406
- Polygonum, 291, 310, 313; § *Avicularia*, 309; *coarctatum*, var. *minus*, 313; *confertiflorum*, 310-316; *cuspidatum*, 289-291; *Davisiae*, 359; **esotericum**, **310-312**, 316, 317; from Washington, New Variety of, 359; *imbricatum*, 312-314, var. *Watsoni*, 314; *japonicum*, 290; *Kelloggii*, 309-317, and its Allies, 309; *minimum*, 317; *minutissimum*, 313; *Newberryi*, 359, var. **glabrum**, **359**; *pictum*, 290; *polygaloides*, 310, 311, 315; *Reynoutria*, 290, 291; *setaceum*, 413, pl. 515, var. **interjectum**, 413, **414**, 483, pl. 515, var. **tonsum**, 413, **414**, 483, pl. 515, var. **typicum**, 413, 482, pl. 515; *shastense*, 317; *Sieboldii*, 290; *unifolium*, 313, 315; *Watsonii*, 310-314, 317; *Zuccarinii*, 290, 291
- Polypodiaceae, 149, 151-153, 162, 182; sp., 169-171
- Polypodium virginianum, 486
- Polytaenia, 180
- Polytrichaceae, 359, 360
- Polytrichadelphus, 359
- Polytrichum, 148, 158, 359; *gracile*, 360; *strictum*, 154, 156, 158
- Pontederia lanceolata, 379, f. *brasilensis*, 379, 403
- Ponthieva racemosa, 383, 408
- Populus deltoides, 383, 408; *grandidentata*, 160, 242; *tremula*, 252; *tremuloides*, 146, 148, 156, 158, 161, 163, 242
- Porsild, A. E., *Silene Menziesii* and Allies in Western Canada, 212
- Postglacial History of Vegetation in Northwestern Wisconsin, The, 137
- Potamogeton, 368; *capillaceus*, 367, 385; *crispus*, 385; *dimorphus*, 181; *diversifolius*, 28, 181; *panormitanus*, 181
- Potentilla, 135; *argentea*, 443; *canadensis*, 245, 246; *gracilis*, 280; *Hippeana*, 135; **Jaegeri**, **136**; *simplex*, 245, var. *calvescens*, 246
- Pratt, W. F. and Litchfield, E. W., Western Extension of Range of *Pinus Banksiana* in New York, 241
- Proserpinaca pectinata, 371, 447
- Prunella vulgaris, 134, var. *albiflora*, 134
- Prunus pennsylvanica, 161; *virginiana*, 146
- Psilocarphus globiferus, 311
- Pteritis nodulosa, 280
- Pteridophyta, 182, 281
- Puccinellia, 393; *distans*, 393
- Pyrus arbutifolia, 274; § *Malus*, 372; *serotina*, 424
- Pyxidanthera, 374
- Quercus, 68, 149-153, 157, 162, 166, 169, 172; sp., 167, 169, 170; *alba*, f. **latiloba**, **132**, var. *latiloba*, 132; *borealis*, 145, 146, var. *maxima*, 382, 412; *cinerea*, 366, 412; *discolor*, 452; *ellipsoidalis*, 147, 148, 158-161, 169, 173; *falcata*, var. **leucophylla**, **132**, f. **triloba**, **132**; *laevis*, 366, 412, 448; *macrocarpa* × *Q. bicolor*, 253; *marilandica*, 427; *montana*, 382, 412; *Prinus*, 412; *rubra*, var. *leucophylla*, 132; *Schuettei*, 253; *stellata*, 427; *triloba*, 132
- Quimby, Maynard W., Extension of Range of *Ranunculus Purshii*, 248

- Radicula aquatica*, 132
- Range, *Gonolobus* within the Gray's Manual, 281; of *Pinus Banksiana* in New York, Western Extension of, 241; of *Ranunculus Purshii*, Extension of, 248
- Ranges and Additions to the Minnesota Flora, Extensions of, 275
- Ranunculus abortivus*, 374, 416-418, var. **acrolasius**, 417, 418-420, 483, pl. 519, var. *eucyclus*, 417, 420, 483, pl. 519, var. *Harveyi*, 417, var. **indivisus**, 417, 418, 483, pl. 518, var. *micranthus*, 416, var. **typicus**, 417-420; *acris*, 146; *alleghehiensis*, 416, 483, pl. 517; *Allenii*, 416, 483, pl. 517; *ambigens*, 415; *bulbosus*, 443; *delphinifolius*, 181; *Harveyi*, 416, 417, 483, pl. 517; *micranthus*, 416, 419, 483, pl. 517; *nitidus*, 417; *parviflorus*, 373; *parvulus*, 420; *Purshii*, 248, Extension of Range of, 248; *Sardous*, 420
- Raphanus albus*, 306; *arvensis*, 307; *incanus*, 309; *orientalis*, 307; *Raphanistrum*, 307, 421, f. *sulphureus*, 421
- Rare Plants in Michigan, 134
- Ratibida*, 353-355; *columnaris*, f. *pulcherrima*, 353, var. *pulcherrima*, 353; *columnifera*, 353, f. **pulcherrima**, 353, var. *pulcherrima*, 353; *sulcata*, 356
- Red cedar, 427
- Regulations Concerning the Gas-pesia National Park, 244
- Relation of *Pinus rigida* to Physiographic Features and Soil Types in Central Massachusetts, The, 72
- Reynoutria*, 289-291; *japonica*, 290, 291
- Rhabdoweisia*, 359
- Rhamnus cathartica*, 443
- Rhexia mariana*, var. *purpurea*, 368, 447
- Rhododendron*, 278; § *Azalea*, 372; *lapponicum*, 278; *Leachianum*, 278; *maximum*, 461, Another New Hampshire Station for, 461; *nudiflorum*, var. *glanduliferum*, 449
- Rhodophyceae*, 323
- Rhus*, 180; *canadensis*, var. **serotina**, 133; *trilobata*, 427; *typhina*, 146
- Rhynchospora cymosa*, 398, var. *globularis*, 368, 398; *fascicularis*, 398; *Harveyi*, 398; *Nashii*, 368; *perplexa*, 381, 398, 399; *Torreyana*, 399; *Wrightiana*, 398
- Roland, A. E., Notes on the Flora of Nova Scotia, 273
- Rollins, Reed C., *Smelowskia* and *Polyctenium*, 294
- Roripa aquatica*, 132
- Rosa* sp., 156; *carolina*, 436, var. *glandulosa*, 380, 436, 441, var. **Lyonii**, 133; *dasistema*, 133; *humilis*, 436; *Lyonii*, 133; *palustris*, var. **dasistema**, 133
- Rosbach, George B., Northeastward Extensions in the Maine Flora—II, 245
- Rubus*, 145, 161, 378, 435; sp., 156; *acaulis*, 276; § *Arguti*, 435; *audax*, 435; § *Cuneifolii*, 435; *cuneifolius*, 378, 435; *frondosus*, 435; *inferior*, 435; **Longii**, 434, 435, 483, pls. 521, 522; *multispinus*, 435; *occidentalis*, 434; *phoenicolasius*, 434; *probabilis*, 435
- Rudbeckia*, 353; *columnaris*, 354-356; *columnifera*, 354-356; *hirta*, var. *Brittonii*, 472, f. **homochroma**, 179, var. *monticola*, 472; *pinnata*, 353
- Ruellia*, 376
- Rushes, 180
- Rhynchospora capillacea*, 254; *capitellata*, 146
- Sabatia difformis*, 365; *lanceolata*, 365
- Sabbatia calycosa*, 355
- Saccharodendron floridanum*, 380
- Sacciolepis striata*, 390
- Sagina decumbens*, 372
- Sagittaria calycina*, var. *fluitans*, 177; *graminea*, 371, 385; *rigida*, 28
- Salix*, 145, 149-153, 155, 156, 162; sp., 148, 156, 159, 160, 163, 167, 169-171; *amygdaloides*, 276
- Salsola*, 135; *collina*, 135, 136, in Minnesota, *Euphorbia dentata* and, 135
- Salvia lanceolata*, 276
- Sanguinaria*, 374; *canadensis*, var. *rotundifolia*, 421
- Sanicula*, 366; *gregaria*, 382, 448; *marilandica*, 448, var. **petiolulata**, 448, 475, 484, pl. 527; *Smallii*, 365, 378, 448
- Sarracenia flava*, 367, 368, 423; *purpurea*, 145, var. *venosa*, 367, 423

- Saxifraga virginiensis*, 375, 423
Scandix Anthriscus, 291
Schizaea, 273; *pusilla*, 274
Schizothrix, 224, 225; *arenaria*, 225, 226, 273; subgenus *Chromosiphon*, 226; *Friesii*, 226; subgenus *Hypheothrix*, 225; *Purcellii*, 226; *purpurascens*, 226, 227, var. *eruenta*, 227; subgenus *Symplocas-trum*, 225
Schmaltzia serotina, 133
Schubert, Bernice G., *Vernonia fasciculata*, var. *corymbosa*, 220
Schuh, R. E., On *Pogotrichum filiforme*, 26
Schwalbea, 379; *americana*, 378, 456
Scirpus, 376, 377, 381; *atrovirens*, 396, var. *flaccidifolius*, 396, var. *georgianus*, 77, 376, 396, f. *proliferus*, 77; *capillaris*, 394, 395, 482, pl. 510; *ciliatifolius*, 391; *Clintonii*, 275; *coarctatus*, 392; *divaricatus*, 376; *fontinalis*, 376, 381, 382, 396; *georgianus*, 396; *paludosus*, 275; *stenophyllus*, 391, 393; *subterminalis*, 251; *validus*, 28
Scleria oligantha, 399, 440
Scrophulariaceae, 292
Scrophularia lanceolata, 182, 381, 456; *leporella*, 182
Scutellaria integrifolia, f. *rhodantha*, 455; *versicolor*, 382, 383, 455
Scytonema, 224; sp., 235; *cinnamatum*, 75; *crispum*, 75
Sedges, 159, 180
Sedum Nevii, 364, 423; *ternatum*, 375, 382, 423
Seeds (Notice) *Dormancy* of, 324
Selaginella selaginoides, 153, 168, 169, 171
Selenia dissecta, 184, 459; from Texas, A New, 183; *grandis*, 183
Senecio aureus, 374, 422; *Muhlenbergii*, 356
Serinia oppositifolia, 377, 477
Setaria magna, 372, 390
Silene, 213, 214; *caroliniana*, 415; *latifolia*, 214; *Menziesii*, 212-215, and Allies in Western Canada, 212; *obovata*, 214; *stellata*, 415; *virginica*, 380, 415, 441; *William-sii*, 214
Silphium atropurpureum, 382, 422, 472; *compositum*, var. *reniforme*, 369, 472; *reniforme*, 369
Sinapis, 306, 307, 309; *alba*, 306; *arvensis*, 306-308, var. *brevirostris*, 308, α *integrifolia*, 308, β *pinnatifida*, 308, β *Schkuhriana*, 308; *flexuosa*, 307; *geniculata*, 309; *hispida*, 307; *incana*, 308, 309; *kaber*, 306; *laevigata*, 307; *nigra*, 306, 307, 309; *orientalis*, 307; *polymorpha*, 307; *retrohir-suta*, 308; *Schkuhriana*, 308; *taurica*, 308; *torosa*, 307; *villosa*, 308
Siphonella longiflora, 211; *Nuttallii*, 208
Sisyrinchium, 249, 381; *atlanticum*, 252; *capillare*, 381, 407; *mucronatum*, 407, 462
Smelowskia, 294-297, 303, pl. 496; *americana*, 298, 299; and *Polyctenium*, 294; *calycina*, 295-297, 299-303, *prol. americana*, 297, *prol. americana*, f. *integrifolia*, 300, var. *integrifolia*, 297, 300, 303, var. *typica*, 297, 303, pl. 496; ? *Fremontii*, 295, 304; *Fremonti*, 304, var. *bisulcata*, 304, var. *glabella*, 304; *lineariloba*, 298-300, f. *virescens*, 298, 300; *lobata*, 298, 300; *ovalis*, 297, 301-303, var. *congesta*, 297, 302, pl. 496, var. *typica*, 297, 301-303, pl. 496
Smilacina ciliata, 406; *racemosa*, 404-407, 482, pl. 512, f. *foliosa*, 407, var. *cylindrata*, 406, pl. 513, var. *typica*, 407
Smilax, 180, 365; *herbacea*, var. *lasioneuron*, 422; *hispida*, 382; *pulverulenta*, 382, 407
Soil Types in Central Massachu-setts, The Relation of *Pinus rigida* to Physiographic Features and, 72
Solanum Dulcamara, 443; *rostratum*, 459
Solidago, 148, 159, 276, 370, 470; sp., 156, 158; *arguta*, 366, 469, var. *Boottii*, 133; *austriana*, 469, 470, 484, pl. 532; *Boottii*, 133; *flavovirens*, 469, 470; *glaberrima*, var. *moritura*, 133; *graminifolia*, var. *polycephala*, 368, 471; *longipetiolata*, 133; *moritura*, 133; *nemoralis*, var. *longipetiolata*, 133; *perlonga*, 469, 470, 475, 484, pl. 532; *Riddellii*, 254; *rugosa*, var. *aspera*, 254; series *Uliginosae*, 470; *yadkinensis*, 469
Some Myxophyceae from Nan-tucket Island, Massachusetts, 74
Sonchus floridanus, 479
Sorghastrum Elliottii, 391, 429

- Southeastern Missouri, On the Occurrence of *Crotalaria spectabilis* in, 361; Virginia, Noteworthy Plants of, 364-424, 434-459, 467-485, pls. 509-535
- Southern Massachusetts, Oscillatoriaceae of, 221-241, 255-273
- Sowbug, 474
- Spartina, 229, 230, 236, 268
- Species of Brassica, Names of three, 306; Varieties and Transfers, New, 331
- Spergularia arvensis, var. sativa, 373, 414
- Sphagnum, 148-156, 158, 160-163; sp., 154, 158, 167, 169-172
- Spiranthes ovalis, 366, 377, 408
- Spirulina, 225, 271; densa, 272; Gomontiana, 271; major, 271, 272; Meneghiniana, 271; stagnicola, 271, 272; subsalsa, 76, 271, 272, f. genuina, 272, f. oceanica, 272; tenerrima, 271; tenuissima, 76, 272; Thuretii, 272
- Sporobolus uniflorus, 274
- Spruce, 143, 165, 276
- Stachys Nuttallii, 382, 455
- Staphylea trifolia, 382, 440
- Station for Rhododendron maximum, Another New Hampshire, 461
- Stellaria, 213; aquatica, 280; pubera, 375, 414
- Stenanthium gramineum, f. **robustum**, 131; robustum, 131
- Stenophragma Thaliana, 445
- Stenophyllus, 391-393; antillanus, 392; caespitosus, 391, 393; capillaris, 395, var. cryptostachys, 395, 482, pl. 510; ciliatifolius, 366, 391; coarctatus, 392; floridanus, 392; nesioticus, 392; portoricensis, 392; stenophyllus, 392
- Steyermark, Julian A., Coldenia Nuttallii in Missouri, 487; Najas gracillima in Missouri, 28; New Combinations and Undescribed Forms from Missouri, 177; Plants New to Missouri, 249; Tomentose Form of Cladrastis lutea, 487; Two Undescribed Plants from Arkansas, 71; Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's Annotated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri, 131
- Stillingia sylvatica, 366, 380, 440, 448
- Strophostyles helveola, 276
- Study of Lechea, A Taxonomic, 29
- Stylosanthes biflora, var. hispidissima, 438; riparia, 438, f. **ochroleuca**, 438, var. **setifera**, 438
- Suaeda americana, 182; linearis, 182
- Sugar maple, 431, 433
- Svenson, H. K., Carex foena, C. straminea and C. albicans in Willdenow's Herbarium, 325
- Sweet Flag, 183
- Symblepharis, 359
- Symplocar, 224, 238; atlantica, 238-240; fasciculata, 240; funicularis, 239; hydroides, 239, 240, var. fasciculata, 239, 240, var. genuina, 239, 240; muralis, 239, 240, 261; Muscorum, 224, 239, 240, f. genuina, 241, f. inundata, 241
- Symplocarpus foetidus, 382, 402
- Symplocarstrum, 225; Brittoniae, 226
- Syrrophodon, 359
- Tagetes patula, 355
- Talinum rugospermum, 116; teretifolium, 181
- Tanacetum, 220
- Taraxacum officinale, 146
- Taxonomic Study of Lechea, A, 29
- Taxus canadensis, 73, 170
- Taylor's Marine Algae (Review), 323
- Teesdalia nudicaulis, 373, 421
- Tetradymia squamata, 321, var. Breweri, 321, var. Palmeri, 322
- Teucrium canadense, var. virginianum, 382, 455
- Texas, A New Selenia from, 183; Notes on Ephedra in, 215
- Thalictrum ametrum, 319, 320; dasycarpum, 178, f. **hypoglau-cum**, 178; Fendleri, 318, 319, var. ? polycarpum, 318, 319; hypoglau-cum, 178; multiflorum, 319; polycarpum, 318, 319, S. Wats., a Disputed Name, 317; revolutum, 382, 420
- Thaspium barbinode, 375, 382, 449; trifoliatum, 253
- Three Species of Brassica, Names of, 306; Transfers, 136
- Thuja occidentalis, 145, 161
- Thymus Serpyllum, 443
- Tilia, 149-151, 157, 172; americana, 146, 154, 156; -Acer association, 73; heterophylla, 375, 382, 441; Michauxii, 375, 441
- Tolypothrix, 224
- Tomentose Form of Cladrastis lutea, 487

- Torilis, 291; Anthriscus, 291; japonicus, 291
 Tordylium, 291; Anthriscus, 291
 Tradescantia, 180; Ernestiana, 180; ozarkana, 180; rosea, 181, var. graminea, 366, 380, 403, 448; subaspera, 354; Tharpia, 180
 Transfers, New Species, Varieties and, 331; Three, 136
 Trichostema dichotomum, 366, var. puberulum, 366, 455; foliis setaceis, 292; lineare, 292; setaceum, 292
 Trillium, 485; erectum, 486, var. album, 485, 486, pl. 536, var. **blandum**, var. nov., 485, **486**, pl. 536; § Erecta, 485
 Triodia flava, 243, 244; from Oklahoma, New, 243; **oklahomensis**, **243**
 Triosteum aurantiacum, var. **illinoense**, **133**; illinoense, 133; perfoliatum, var. illinoense, 133
 Triplasis purpurea, 366, 386
 Truman, Harry V., Further Notes on Verbena stricta, forma albiflora, 244
 Tuberaria, 38
 Tuckerman to Carey (letter), 277
 Two Undescribed Plants from Arkansas, 71
 Typha, 152, 183
 Typhaceae, 183
 Type of the Genus Lepidospartum, 320
 Ulmus americana, 146, 154; fulva, 375, 413
 Umbelliferae, 180, 291
 Undescribed Forms from Missouri, New Combinations and, 177; Plants from Arkansas, Two, 71
 Uniola sessiliflora, 422
 United States and Mexico, Cyperus oxylepis in the, 358; Cyperus pilosus Vahl in the, 74; Plants, Miscellaneous Notes on, 459
 University of Minnesota Herbarium—I, Notes from, 275; of Oklahoma—I, Notes from Herbarium of, 425
 Ustilago, 214
 Utah, A New Juncus from, 69
 Utricularia geminiscapa, 456
 190, 191, ϵ radiata, 204, var. radiata, 206
 Valerianella, 186–189, 192, 196, 199, 212, 466; amarella, 185, 186, 189, 196, 204, 212, 466, pl. 492, 493; **Bushii**, 186, 188, 190, 204, 208–210, 211, 212, pl. **494**; capitata, 192; carinata, 190, 199, 212, 466, 467, pl. 493; chenopodifolia, 186, 189, 195, 203, 204, 212, pl. 493; costata, 192; gibbosa, 192; in North America, 185; **intermedia**, 186, 190, **202**, 203, 212, **pls. 492, 494**; longiflora, 186, 190, 204, 208, 211, 212, pl. 494; Locusta, 190, 191, 199; Nuttallii, 186, 190, 204, 208, 212, pls. 492, 494; olitoria, 187, 189, 190, 192, 212, 467, pl. 492; **ozarkana**, 185, 186, 190, 192, 204, **208**, 212, **pls. 492, 494**; **Palmeri**, 190, **201**, 202, 212, **pl. 494**; patellaria, 189, 193–195, 212, pl. 493; § Platycolae, 188; praecox, 199; radiata, 186–188, 190, 193–195, 200–204, 212, pls. 492, 494, var. **Fernaldii**, 190, **207**, 212, **pls. 492, 494**, var. **missouriensis**, 190, 206, 212, **pl. 494**, var. patellaria, 193, var. umbilicata, 194; Section Siphonella, 186–188, 209, 211; stenocarpa, 188, 190, 199, 200, 202, 212, pl. 493, var. **parviflora**, 186, 190, **201**, 204, 212, **pl. 493**; **texana**, 185, 189, **198**, 212, 465, 466, **pl. 493**; umbilicata, 189, 193–195, 212, pl. 493; Woodsiana, 187–189, 192–195, 200, 204, 212, pl. 493, var. patellaria, 193, 194, var. umbilicata, 194
 Valerianellas, 186, 188, 465; of North America, Additional Notes on the, 465
 Validation of Combinations in Palmer and Steyermark's Annotated Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of Missouri, 131
 Vanilla, 458
 Varieties and Transfers, New Species, 331; of Bidens coronata, The, 348, pl. 506
 Variety of Polygonum from Washington, New, 359
 Vaucheria, 229; Thuretii, 273
 Vegetation in Northwestern Wisconsin, The Postglacial History of, 137
 Verbena angustifolia, 182; brasiliensis, 371, 455; Halei, 181; Haleii,

- 181; simplex, 182; stricta, 244, 245, f. albiflora, 244, Further Notes on, 244, f. roseiflora, 245; urticifolia, 455
- Vernonia, 220, 357; corymbosa, 220; fasciculata, 220, corymbosa, 220, var. **corymbosa**, 220
- Veronica agrestis, 464; arvensis, 443, 445; peregrina, 445; persica, 372; serpyllifolia, 443
- Viburnum acerifolium, 382, 458; rufidulum, 448
- Vicia angustifolia, 443; caroliniana, 438
- Villarsia, 340; aquatica, 339, 340; cordata, 338, 340; lacunosa, 338-340; trachysperma, 340
- Vincetoxicum, 281-283; acanthocarpus, 282, 285; Baldwinianum, 286; carolinense, 285, 286; gonocarpus, 282-284; obliquum, 287; Shortii, 287; suberosum, 284
- Viola, 375, 443-445; affinis, var. chalcosperma, 442; arvensis, 444-446; bicolor, 443, 444; emarginata, var. acutiloba, 442; esculenta, 375, 442; hirsutula, 364; Kitabeliana, 445, 446, 483, pl. 526, var. **Rafinesquii**, 443, 446, 483, pl. 526; lanceolata, 443, var. vittata, 443; Langloisii, var. pedatiloba, 375, 442; Rafinesquii, 443-446; tenella, 443; tricolor, var. arvensis, 444
- Virginia, Noteworthy Plants of Southeastern, 364-424, 434-459, 467-485, pls. 509-535
- Vitis, 180; cinerea, 377, 441, var. floridana, 377, 441; Simpsoni, 377, 441; vulpina, 375, 441
- Wallace, George J., An unexpected Addition to the Flora of Western Massachusetts, 424
- Washington, New Variety of Polygonum from, 359
- Weatherby, C. A., Wherry's Guide to Ferns (review), 247
- Wellesley, Massachusetts, Occurrence of Centipeda minima in, 219
- Western Canada, Silene Menziesii and Allies, in, 212; Extension of Range of Pinus Banksiana in New York, 241; Massachusetts, An unexpected Addition to the Flora of, 424
- Wheeler, Louis C., Names of three Species of Brassica, 306; Polygonum Kelloggii and its Allies, 309; Thalictrum polycarpum S. Wats., a Disputed Name, 317; Three Transfers, 136; Type of the Genus Lepidospartum, 320
- Wherry's Guide to the Ferns (Review), 247
- White cedar, 276
- Willdenow's Herbarium, Carex foenea, C. straminea and C. albicans in, 325
- Wilson, L. R., The Postglacial History of Vegetation in Northwestern Wisconsin, 137
- Wisconsin, The Postglacial History of Vegetation in Northwestern, 137
- Wisteria, 372; floribunda, 436; sinensis, 436
- Wolffiella floridana in Massachusetts, 76
- Woodsia obtusa, 247, 381, 384; scopulina, 247
- Xanthoxalis, 180
- Xyris ambigua, 368, 403; arenicola, 181; flexuosa, 181; torta, 146, 181, var. macropoda, 368, 402
- Yellow Wood, 487
- Zannichelliaceae, 183
- Zanthoxylum americanum, 463
- Zigadenus elegans, 251
- Zostera, 26, 229, 236, 238

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